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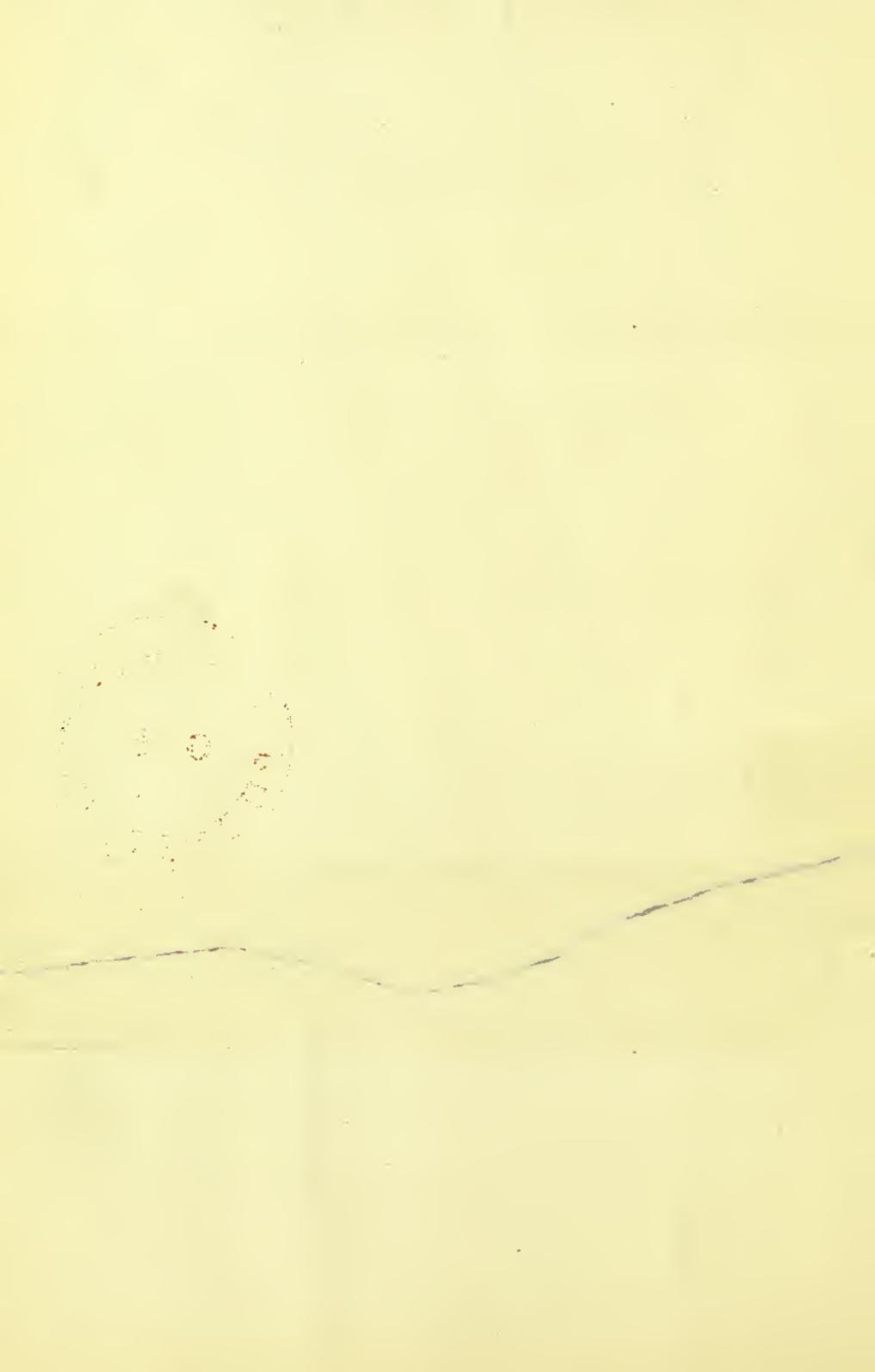
A

From the Author



ON

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.



102.f.

A

THEORETICAL INQUIRY
INTO THE
PHYSICAL CAUSE
OF
EPIDEMIC DISEASES.
ACCOMPANIED WITH TABLES.

BY

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOWE, M.D.,

HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

"Miramur si Democriti pecus edit agellos
Cultaque, dum peregrè est animus sine corpore velox:
Cum tu, inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri,
Nil parvum sapias, et adhuc sublimia cures:
Quae mare compescant cause; quid temperet annum;
Stellæ sponte suâ, jussâne vagentur et errant:
Quid premat obscurum lunæ, quid proferat orbem;
Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors."

HORACE, *Epist. I.*, xii. 12.



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P R E F A C E .

I HAVE to entreat the kind indulgence of the reader for the imperfect state of the following treatise. Although I have been engaged upon it for many years, yet it has latterly been brought to a somewhat hurried conclusion.

My reason for this has been that it might meet the public wish while attention is being directed to the epidemic pestilence which is at present prevailing on the shores of the Mediterranean. I had no expectation that epidemic pestilence would again have visited the world before the year 1866 or 1867, which would have afforded me ample time to have arranged and revised my materials.

I have likewise to entreat the forbearance of the reader in regard to the extreme irregularity of the general chronological arrangement.

Should the laws which I have endeavoured to develop, be confirmed by the scientific world, it will be an exceedingly easy matter to remedy all these deficiencies.

I may mention that the irregularity in the chronological arrangement proceeds entirely from my having noted down the facts just as I met with them in reading; and it has this great advantage, that the facts have been, in almost all instances, derived from original research, and that I have not servilely copied the authorities upon the subject.

At the same time, I have, I hope, made myself thoroughly master of the works of previous inquirers. I need only refer to the very excellent works of Short, *On Air*; Noah Webster, *On Epidemic Diseases*; Bascome's *History of Epidemic Pestilences*; Ozanam, *Histoire Médicale, générale et particulière, des maladies épidémiques, contagieuses et épidémiennes*; Dr. Friedrich Schnurrer, *Chronik der Seuchen*; Dr. Joseph Adams, *An Inquiry into the Laws of Epidemics*; Dr. Mead's *Discourse on the Plague*; and the Treatises on Epidemic Diseases, by Hippocrates and Sydenham.

I have likewise great pleasure in referring the reader to Sir William Wilde (*Census of Ireland*), who has quite exhausted the historical part of the subject, more particularly since the Christian era.

I have likewise to express my thanks to Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, for many hints and suggestions—always most kindly afforded,—as well as for directing my attention to many very valuable authorities; and, in addition to all this, for the assistance I have derived from his labours on the same subject as that on which I have been engaged.

The same God that sends diseases, provides us also with remedies; it is considered, therefore, that investigations into epidemic diseases is quite a legitimate subject of inquiry.

I may just remark, that it is the mean longitude of the moon's ascending node that is always referred to, and that I have employed it as taken from the Tables of Tobias Mayer, by Mason, of 1787; the Tables in Fergusson's *Astronomy; Reduction of the Greenwich Lunar Observations*, by Professor Airy; Tables in the new edition of the

Encyclopædia Britannica; and, lastly, the elaborate and perfect Tables of M. Hansen, Director of the Gotha Observatory. The Chronological Tables employed have been those of Blair, by Ellis.

I am fully aware that exceptions will be taken to my first general proposition, because periods of eighteen and a half years revolve occasionally without the occurrence of any epidemic disease. On the other hand, epidemic visitations will be found recurring frequently at the end of nine and ten years; for instance, we find pestilence in London in 1625; Diemerbroeck's pestilence of Nimeguen, in 1635; the severe Scotch plague of 1645; a general European plague, in 1655, in Sardinia, Malta, Leyden, Amsterdam, &c.; and the great London plague of 1665. This I consider to arise from the intense epidemical constitution of that century, and to be in some way or other connected with the revolution of the lunar apse line; but I am not satisfied with the result of my calculation.

We also find an epidemic visitation in 1848, in 1855, and in 1865. The century included between 1700 and 1800 is singularly free from great epidemic pestilence.

I regret that I have not been able to obtain a copy of Omodei's interesting deductions on the subject of epidemic diseases.

HULLERHIRST, STEVENSTON,
1st October, 1865.

A
THEORETICAL INQUIRY
INTO THE
PHYSICAL CAUSE
OF
EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

No apology is necessary for presenting to the public a new work on the subject of Epidemic Diseases; it is confessedly an obscure one, and has baffled the investigations of all physicians, from Hippocrates to Sydenham. I need hardly say that, in approaching it, I have devoted to its study a considerable portion of my time; still, with all the labour that I have bestowed upon it, I must freely confess that much remains which I do not pretend to understand. I have no doubt, however, that all difficulties will be removed by future inquirers. It appears to me that, in the scientific investigation into the causes of epidemic diseases, two objects require to be kept prominently in view.

First, it is necessary to form a complete collection of all observed occurrences of epidemic diseases, and

The second object is from all these observed occurrences to deduce the law that will apply to them all.

Is it possible to devise any theory that will embrace the phenomena of epidemic diseases? Is there any cause regulating their recurrence? Are there any laws that will

account for their periodic visitations? I think there is some such law, and the whole scope of the following inquiry is to develope it.

It is a remark of Sydenham, that half the period of an epidemic visitation generally elapsed before he was able to determine its true nature.

The first trace we find of an atmospheric origin being ascribed to epidemic diseases is to be found in the writings of Hippocrates, who insists much on what he terms the hidden constitution of the atmosphere, and its influence in producing epidemic diseases. I am not aware that much was added to the scientific history of epidemic diseases until the time of Sydenham, who promulgated another great fact in the history of epidemics, by observing that the plague visits England every forty years.

As it is exceedingly desirable that this work should appear in connection with the epidemic that is at present ravaging the coasts of the Mediterranean, and threatening to invade this country, I shall, for the sake of brevity, sacrifice a great deal of matter which I had prepared on this subject, and proceed at once to my more immediate object.

LAWS OF PESTILENCE.

Proposition 1st.—Epidemic visitations recur at regular intervals of time, of which eighteen and a half years may be taken as the type.*

Proposition 2nd.—The length of the interval between successive periodic visitations corresponds with the period of a single revolution of the lunar node, and a double revolution of the lunar apse line.

* This regular and stated interval is liable to a little variation, both on the one side and the other, but a period varying from seventeen to twenty years will embrace all possible deviations.

Proposition 3rd.—The revolution of the lunar node and apse line, involving a material difference in the relative position of the moon to the earth's equator, must exercise a very sensible influence on the tenuity of the earth's atmosphere.

Proposition 4th.—It is considered that this difference of tenuity must render the atmosphere at certain times more susceptible to the propagation, if not also to the origination, of the epidemic poison.

Proposition 5th.—The influence of the revolution of the lunar node and apse line upon the physical condition of the earth's atmosphere has never yet been demonstrated by astronomers and meteorologists, although there can be no doubt whatever of its existence. M. Arago considers that its effect will be quite the opposite to that of gravity.*

Proposition 6th.—This influence is more visible by its indirect than by its direct effects on the earth's atmosphere; by its medical than by its physical effects; in the same way as the cause of the secular acceleration of the moon was discovered by the indirect effect produced upon the earth's radius vector by the planetary masses.

Proposition 7th.—A double revolution of the lunar apse line and a single revolution of the lunar node occupy very nearly the same period of time, namely eighteen and a half years; so that at the expiry of that period the lunar mass occupies exactly the same relative position to the earth's equator which it did at the commencement of it.

Proposition 8th.—The revolution of the lunar node causes a difference in the declination of the moon of no less a quantity than thirty degrees and thirty minutes during the period of eighteen and a half years.

Proposition 9th.—Ferguson, “ But since the earth's equator is inclined twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes

* “ Besides the air being kept to the earth by the principle of gravity, it would acquire the same degree of velocity that the surface of the earth moves with, both in respect of the diurnal revolution as of the annual, about the sun, which is thirty times swifter.”—*A Complete System of Geography*, by Bowen.

to the ecliptic, and since the moon's orbit is also inclined five degrees thirty minutes to the ecliptic, the moon's orbit must in certain positions of her nodes be inclined about twenty-nine degrees to the earth's equator, and in other positions eighteen degrees; and during eighteen years, the time in which her nodes perform a complete revolution, the plane of her orbit will have every possible position between eighteen and twenty-nine degrees."

Proposition 10th.—Epidemic visitations depending upon lunar influence, (for there are other sources of epidemic diseases, local and partial), the longitude of the lunar node is always a small number, understanding by a small number anything under one hundred and eighty degrees, or six signs of the zodiac.

Proposition 11th.—Epidemic visitations possess regular periods of invasion, increment, acmè, decline, and cessation.

Proposition 12th.—This would proceed from whatever cause they may originate, but the regularity of the progressive increase appears to me to agree better with an exact physical than with a variable moral or social cause.

Proposition 13th.—The simultaneous appearance of epidemic disease in several places of the earth's surface, its continuous and progressive march in a somewhat straightforward direction, show that it owes its origin to cosmical, and not to local causes.

Proposition 14th.—The simultaneous appearance of epidemic and epizootic diseases, referred to by authors on the subject of epidemic diseases, likewise prove the existence of some great cosmical cause, as distinguished from the more ordinary sources of diseases—namely, contagion, malaria, the influence of heat and cold, and all other such causes of disease.

Proposition 15th.—The simultaneous outbreak of an epizootic and an epidemic is well illustrated by the present epidemic visitation of 1865, and in that of 1849.

Proposition 16th.—It is considered that the influence exercised by the moon on the earth's atmosphere will

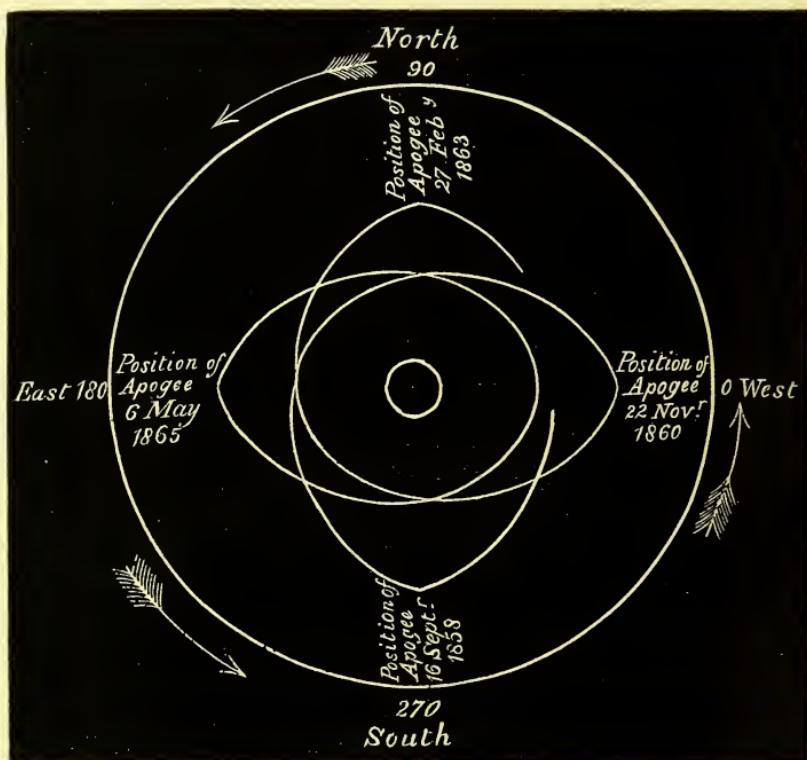


Diagram illustrating the Course of the Lunar Apse Line from West to East, or in the same direction as the Moon's motion in 3,232 days, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ years.

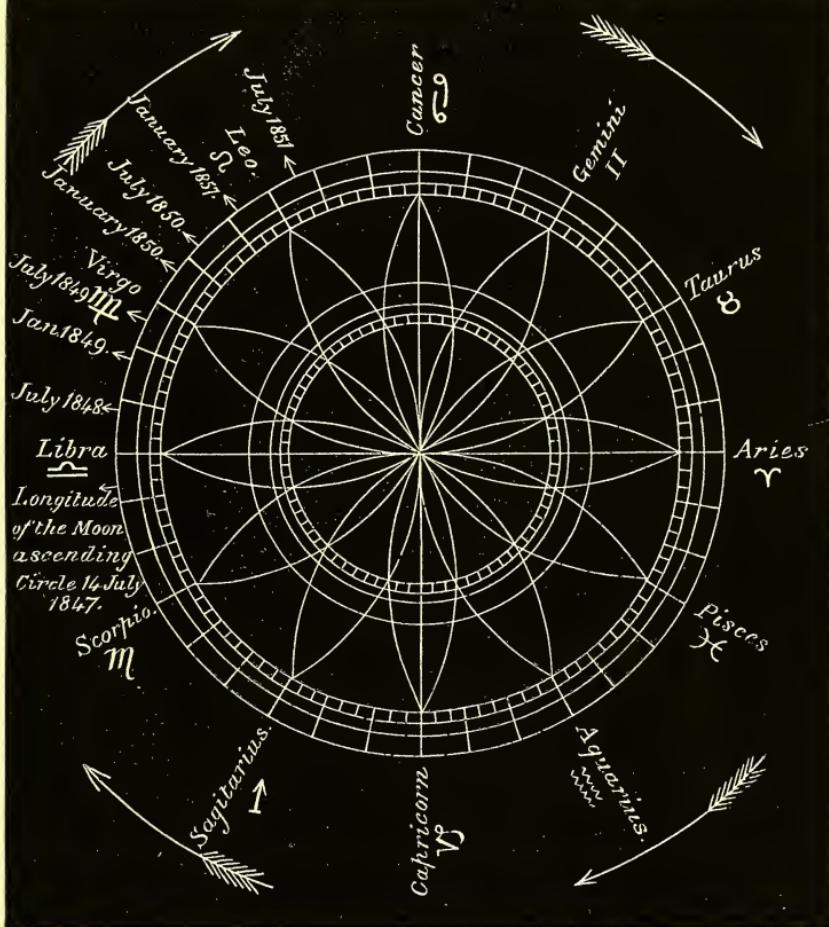


Diagram exhibiting the Retreat of the Lunar Node along the Line of the Ecliptic from East to West, or contrary to the Signs of the Zodiac, illustrative of Proposition XX.

extend as far as thirty degrees beyond her own actual declination, that is to say, to sixty degrees north and south of the equator, and these are what may be styled the EPIDEMIC LIMITS.

Proposition 17th.—This cause will operate most powerfully within the compass of the moon's actual limits in the heavens north and south of the equator, that is to say, that the moon's influence in producing a state of the atmosphere most favourable to the propagation of epidemic disease will operate most powerfully within a space of the earth's surface comprised between thirty degrees north and thirty degrees south of the equator.

Proposition 18th.—Accordingly we uniformly find that epidemic diseases always originate within the limits last referred to.

Proposition 19th.—It is a most important point to remember that it is only a limited number of the whole community which is liable to the malignant and deleterious influence of the epidemic poison, or Loimaitia.*

Proposition 20th.—Cholera, the epidemic which is typical of this century, invariably travels from east to west, or in the same direction as the regression of the lunar node along the line of the ecliptic.

Proposition 21st.—Cholera generally rages in one locality, just during the period of one lunation—at least, in India.

Proposition 22nd.—Cholera most frequently rages in towns built on the banks of rivers, or in the vicinity of the sea.

Proposition 23rd.—The period intervening between two successive visitations of epidemic disease may be called the Epidemic Interval; the duration of the epidemic visitation may be called the Epidemic Phase; the material cause of the visitation, the Epidemic Poison, or Loimaitia; and the basin of the Mediterranean the Epidemic Focus.

* Should this term be accepted and adopted, it will probably be most convenient to call it Loimacy. *Vide* Watson's *Practice of Physic*—"Epidemic Cholera."

Proposition 24th.—Epidemic visitations will always travel in a northerly direction, and follow the course of the lunar node northwards, of which I shall give several illustrations.*

Proposition 25th.—Each century has its own peculiar, typical, and invariable epidemic.

Proposition 26th.—Cholera always follows the great line of human intercourse, entering Europe, in 1831, by Astracan and Orenburg; again, in 1847-8, by Astracan and Moscow; and, in 1854, it pursued the same course as in former years; in 1865 it entered Europe by Mecca and Medina. For routes or tracks of cholera, *vide* Graves' *Clinical Medicine*, by Neligan, p. 292; Wood's *Practice of Physic*, 4th edition, vol. i., p. 680; Dr. Watson's *Lectures*, vol. ii., p. 519.†

Proposition 27th.—Cholera almost invariably attacks those whose constitutions have been debilitated, from whatever cause, but more especially from the abuse of intoxicating liquors.

Proposition 28th.—Cholera usually breaks through all obstacles to its progress, whether natural or artificial, such as mountains, seas, rivers, &c., cordons, quarantines, lazarettos, and all such impediments.

Proposition 29th.—The severity and virulence of the epidemic visitation is always in the inverse ratio of the altitude of the district affected in each particular country—of the altitude of the house in each particular district—and of each apartment in each particular house. This proposition—the most beautiful of them all—we owe to Dr. Farr, of London.

Proposition 30th.—As the shores of the Mediterranean sea are much more subject to malarious diseases than any other part of Europe, we may reasonably conclude that its climate

* “In short, epidemics travel from a south-east to a north-west point of the compass.”—Watson's *Practice of Physic*—“Epidemic Cholera.”

† Dr. Watson's Work contains an admirable description of epidemic cholera.

is of a debilitating nature, and therefore more subject to the ravages of epidemics than any other parts of the world; at the same time it is necessary to bear in mind that it is the great channel of communication for all nations, both ancient and modern.

Proposition 31st.—Cholera is exceedingly capricious in its visitations—selecting certain towns and villages of a district and leaving others totally untouched—selecting one house in a locality and leaving others uninjured—attacking the inhabitants of one floor of a house and leaving the others quite free—decimating the inhabitants of the villages on one bank of a river and leaving the other bank quite unharmed—progressing steadily along one side of a street and leaving the other unscathed. The original seat, however, and continual locality of the disease, is Calcutta and the villages situated on the left bank of the Ganges.

Proposition 32nd.—Not unfrequently, after ravaging a town or village, it returns again to it with renewed or diminished violence.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EIGHTEEN-YEAR THEORY OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

As instances of the eighteen-year theory of epidemic visitations, let us take the epidemic occurrence of Asiatic cholera of 1831 and 1832, of the same disease in 1848 and 1849, the expected visit of cholera in 1866, and the Mediterranean plague of 1813.

In order to illustrate my first and leading proposition, that epidemic pestilences recur at regular intervals of from 17 to 20 years, it will be necessary for me to make a short and summary historical deduction ; before entering upon which, it may be stated—

1. That, according to Varro, authentic Roman history commences about the year of Rome 250.
2. That there is nothing certain in Grecian history before the archonship of Creon.
3. That there is nothing certain in Assyrian history previous to the era of Nabonassar.
4. That while other ancient countries have bequeathed to the world little besides a name, Rome alone has bequeathed to us a rich inheritance of government, of jurisprudence, and of military system ; in fact, of everything that is valuable in social organisation. It is, therefore, to the archives of the capitol that we must turn for a history of ancient epidemics.

From the year of Rome 241 to the year of the Christian era 1866 we obtain a period of not less than 2,380 years. In that long period of time three epochs are more particularly deserving of our attention, namely, the 500 years immediately preceding the Christian era, the 500 years immediately succeeding the Christian era, and the 500 years immediately preceding our own time.

The year of 500 after Christ may be said to commence that long period of obscurity and night which overspread the European nations and constituted the dark ages.

About the year 1350 after Christ, commences the first breaking forth of modern literature and civilisation; and it is ushered in by the terrible pestilence called "The Black Death," which swept over the world in 1348, and a few consecutive years. I shall more particularly insist on this latter, or more modern period of time, as I am quite convinced that many will give their attention to this latter period alone who might regard the other periods as somewhat apocryphal. It is, moreover, of itself, quite sufficient to demonstrate the laws which I wish to establish.

Beginning our historical deduction with the year of grace 1348, we find in that year the occurrence of the Black Death; in 1368, severe pestilence in Scotland; 1384, Mallorca; 1407, London (Webster); in 1423, 1448, 1465, 1485, first appearance of the Sweating Sickness; 1504, China; 1517, plague of Luther; 1531, the Sweating Sickness; 1551, Sweating Sickness; 1575, severe pestilence; 1593, London; 1606, London; 1607, London; 1625, London; 1647, severe pestilence in Scotland; 1665, London Great Plague; 1683, London, Ozanam; 1701, Toulon; 1720, Marseilles; 1743, Messina; 1764, Cadiz; 1782, South America (Dombey); 1804, Gibraltar; 1813, Mediterranean; 1831, Britain, Asiatic Cholera; 1848, Britain, Asiatic Cholera; 1856, Asiatic Cholera—and which is at present ravaging the coasts of the Mediterranean in 1865.

On turning to the Roman history, we find a pestilence in the year of Rome 241, year of Rome 261, year of Rome 281, year of Rome 300, year of Rome 320—corresponding with the Plague of Athens, 431 years before Christ; year of Rome 341, year of Rome 360, year of Rome 384, year of Rome 405, year of Rome 424, year of Rome 442, year of Rome 462, year of Rome 482—corresponding with the year before Christ 272; before Christ 237, before Christ 218, before Christ 204, before Christ 182, before Christ 163, before Christ 144, before Christ 125, before Christ 101 of Marius, before Christ 86, before Christ 62, before Christ 44, before Christ 25.

In the centuries immediately succeeding the Christian era we find a pestilence recorded in the year of Christ 7; year of Christ 28, year of Christ 48, year of Christ 68, year of Christ 88, year of Christ 107, year of Christ 127, year of Christ 146, year of Christ 166, year of Christ 187, year of Christ 207, year of Christ 216, year of Christ 228, year of Christ 252, year of Christ 270, year of Christ 292, year of Christ 305, year of Christ 325, year of Christ 336, year of Christ 355, year of Christ 367, year of Christ 375, year of Christ 394, year of Christ 407, year of Christ 421, year of Christ 446, year of Christ 467, year of Christ 484, year of Christ 503, year of Christ 520, year of Christ 543—which is the Plague of Justinian.

As an additional illustration of the periodic theory of epidemic pestilences, let us take the following instances:—Year of Christ 1103, year of Christ 1123, year of Christ 1142, year of Christ 1162, year of Christ 1182, year of Christ 1206, year of Christ 1222, year of Christ 1262, year of Christ 1282, year of Christ 1305, year of Christ 1315, year of Christ 1333, year of Christ 1348, which brings us again to the black death, which extended over the whole world.

As an additional illustration of the periodic theory of pestilential visitations, I may just add year of Rome 16, year of Rome 35, year of Rome 59, year of Rome 77, year of Rome 97, year of Rome, 112, year of Rome 120, year of Rome 146, year of Rome 162, year of Rome 182, year of Rome 207, year of Rome 218, year of Rome 237, year of Rome 241, which brings us again to the plague of Tarquin, where we began.

I shall now take an exceedingly rapid glance at the position of the lunar node during epidemic constitutions; and here I shall confine myself entirely to the five centuries immediately preceding our own time.

And here I may state, once for all, that the figures refer to signs, degrees, minutes, and seconds, used in all mathematical and astronomical calculations.

This enumeration will illustrate my second great leading proposition, that the position of the lunar node exercises an influence in modifying the constitution of the earth's atmosphere during the prevalence of epidemic constitutions.

Mean longitude of the moon's ascending node during these pestilential visitations:—A.D. 1348,* $4^{\text{s}}. 18^{\circ} 59'$; A.D. 1368, $3^{\text{s}}. 22^{\circ} 9' 10''$; A.D. 1387, $3^{\text{s}}. 14^{\circ} 41' 49''$; A.D. 1406, $3^{\text{s}}. 6^{\circ} 22' 0''$; A.D. 1423, $4^{\text{s}}. 7^{\circ} 0'$; A.D. 1448, $0^{\text{s}}. 3^{\circ} 59' 25''$; A.D. 1465, $1^{\text{s}}. 5^{\circ} 0'$; A.D. 1485, $0^{\text{s}}. 8^{\circ} 0'$; A.D. 1504, $0^{\text{s}}. 0^{\circ} 0'$; A.D. 1517, $3^{\text{s}}. 18^{\circ} 36' 0''$; A.D. 1531, $6^{\text{s}}. 17^{\circ} 50'$; A.D. 1551, $6^{\text{s}}. 10^{\circ} 19'$; A.D. 1575, $2^{\text{s}}. 6^{\circ} 47'$; A.D. 1593, $2^{\text{s}}. 18^{\circ} 37'$; A.D. 1606, $6^{\text{s}}. 6^{\circ} 22' 32''$; A.D. 1625, $3^{\text{s}}. 28^{\circ} 3' 26''$; A.D. 1647, $3^{\text{s}}. 23^{\circ} 22'$; A.D. 1665, $4^{\text{s}}. 4^{\circ} 22' 36''$; A.D. 1683, $4^{\text{s}}. 17^{\circ} 0'$; A.D. 1701, $4^{\text{s}}. 28^{\circ} 4' 18''$; A.D. 1720, $4^{\text{s}}. 20^{\circ} 33' 46''$; A.D. 1743, $1^{\text{s}}. 25^{\circ} 44'$; A.D. 1764, $0^{\text{s}}. 9^{\circ} 31' 13''$; A.D. 1782, $0^{\text{s}}. 21^{\circ} 23' 35''$; A.D. 1813, $4^{\text{s}}. 21^{\circ} 50'$; A.D. 1831, $5^{\text{s}}. 3^{\circ} 42'$; A.D. 1849, $5^{\text{s}}. 15^{\circ} 31'$; A.D. 1865, $6^{\text{s}}. 25^{\circ} 52'$; A.D. 1866, $6^{\text{s}}. 6^{\circ} 33' 16''$. Longitude of the moon's ascending node on the 10th of July, 1867, $5^{\text{s}}. 17^{\circ} 12' 33''$.

It would have been an easy matter to have carried the historical illustration of the periodic theory of epidemic diseases to a still more remote period in the world's history than I have thought necessary. Beginning with the plague of Tarquin, B.C. 512, we find a pestilence recorded in B.C. 522, in B.C. 545, in B.C. 561, in B.C. 581, in B.C. 600, in B.C. 610, in B.C. 631, in B.C. 640, in B.C. 671, in B.C. 675, in B.C. 694, in B.C. 710, in B.C. 717, in B.C. 767, in B.C. 790, in B.C. 800.

* There is an error in Mayer's tables for the year 1748.

*Retreat of the Moon's Ascending Node along the Line of the Ecliptic from East to West.**

Date.		Date.		Date.		Date.	
1847.	Deg. min.	1848.	Deg. min.	1849.	Deg. min.	1850.	Deg. min.
Jan. 2	234 9	Jan. 3	214 46	Jan. 3	195 22	Jan. 3	176 4
" 15	233 27	" 18	213 58	" 17	194 39	" 12	175 35
" 26	232 53	" 28	213 27	" 26	194 10	" 28	174 44
Feb. 6	232 18	Feb. 1	213 14	Feb. 6	193 35	Feb. 6	174 16
" 13	231 55	" 16	212 25	" 13	193 12	" 15	173 47
" 26	231 14	" 26	211 53	" 23	192 40	" 27	173 10
Mar. 3	230 58	Mar. 3	211 35	Mar. 3	192 16	Mar. 5	172 49
" 13	230 24	" 14	211 0	" 13	191 44	" 14	172 21
" 24	229 52	" 29	210 12	" 21	191 18	" 27	171 40
" 30	229 33	April 5	209 51	" 29	190 53	April 12	170 49
April 10	228 57	" 12	209 29	April 2	190 40	" 17	170 34
" 17	228 36	" 28	208 37	" 12	190 8	" 29	169 55
" 28	228 0	May 8	208 5	" 20	189 43	May 4	169 39
May 5	227 37	" 16	207 38	" 28	189 15	" 15	169 4
" 21	226 47	" 30	206 56	May 5	188 55	" 31	168 13
June 7	225 54	June 6	206 34	" 15	188 23	June 5	167 51
" 15	225 28	" 15	206 5	" 23	187 58	" 14	167 24
July 12	224 2	" 26	205 30	June 2	187 27	" 26	166 49
" 23	223 27	July 1	205 14	" 13	186 51	July 10	166 6
" 30	223 5	" 13	204 36	" 19	186 32	" 17	165 44
Aug. 3	222 52	" 28	203 48	" 27	186 8	" 30	165 3
" 18	222 4	Aug. 3	203 26	July 10	185 26	Aug. 2	164 52
" 27	221 36	" 9	203 10	" 19	184 57	" 16	164 10
Sept. 3	221 13	" 18	202 42	" 30	184 22	" 27	163 21
" 10	220 52	" 31	202 0	Aug. 2	184 12	Sept. 3	163 11
" 23	220 10	Sept. 4	201 48	" 16	183 28	" 12	162 42
Oct. 5	219 32	" 19	201 1	" 30	182 44	" 24	162 5
" 15	219 1	" 28	200 31	Sept. 3	182 32	Oct. 4	161 33
" 21	218 41	Oct. 4	200 12	" 15	181 54	" 15	160 58
Nov. 8	217 44	" 16	199 34	" 28	181 12	" 30	160 10
" 24	216 53	" 26	199 2	Oct. 8	180 40	Nov. 7	159 45
Dec. 3	216 24	Nov. 14	198 1	" 19	180 5	" 14	159 23
" 11	215 58	" 28	197 18	" 30	179 30	" 28	158 38
" 24	215 18	Dec. 1	197 8	Nov. 3	179 17	Dec. 3	158 23
		" 11	196 36	" 7	179 5	" 11	157 58
		" 22	196 1	" 16	178 35	" 20	157 28
		" 29	195 38	" 28	177 58		
				Dec. 7	177 29		
					" 18	176 55	
					" 29	176 20	

* It will be observed by the general reader that these numbers are in a continually decreasing ratio.—*Vide* Proposition 20.

*Declination of the Moon's Ascending Node, with Longitude.**

	Declination of the Moon's Ascending Node.	Longitude.
1831.		
January 2, noon	Deg. m. s.	S. deg. m. s.
29, "	10 47 40 north	5 1 53 38
February 25, midnight	12 19 2 "	4 26 27 45
March 24, "	11 51 59 "	4 28 12 50
April 21, noon	12 50 30 "	4 24 28 26
May 18, "	12 6 30 "	4 27 54 32
June 14, "	13 10 50 "	4 24 37 8
July 11, midnight	14 28 34 "	4 20 10 56
August 7, "	14 16 57 "	4 21 34 23
September 4, noon	15 36 22 "	4 15 43 38
October 1, midnight	15 12 13 "	4 17 37 9
November 24, "	14 37 16 "	4 20 32 32
December 21, "	16 32 0 "	4 13 53 3
	17 43 39 "	4 8 34 28
1848.		
January 24, midnight	2 53 42 "	5 26 17 27
February 21, noon	0 28 37 "	6 4 17 49
March 19, "	1 34 8 "	6 0 49 34
April 15, "	2 30 38 "	5 21 50 6
May 12, "	3 33 8 "	5 24 49 44
June 8, "	4 51 51 "	5 21 22 6
July 6, "	2 34 33 "	5 23 22 18
August 2, "	4 7 58 "	5 18 15 32
September 25, midnight	6 35 4 "	5 17 7 42
October 23, noon	3 47 28 "	5 20 15 44
November 19, midnight	4 52 6 "	5 23 27 49
December 16, noon	6 16 11 "	5 13 33 34
1849.		
January 12, noon	7 59 19 "	5 8 29 55
February 8, midnight	9 40 48 "	5 9 32 55
March 8, noon	7 16 30 "	5 11 14 9
April 4, "	8 23 42 "	5 7 28 15
May 28, "	10 32 5 "	5 1 8 56
June 24, midnight	11 58 31 "	5 3 25 58
July 21, "	13 31 47 "	4 27 48 31
August 18, noon	11 30 15 "	4 28 55 43
September 14, midnight	12 48 29 "	5 0 44 36
October 11, "	13 47 13 "	4 26 50 36
November 7, noon	14 41 15 "	4 23 47 11
December 4, midnight	15 46 16 "	4 20 4 12

* It will be observed by the general reader that these numbers are in a continually increasing ratio northwards.

	Declination of the Moon's Ascending Node.	Longitude.
1850.		
January 18, midnight.....	Deg. m. s. 15 37 17 north	S. deg. m. s. 4 14 48 11
February 25, noon	13 48 48 "	4 22 53 33
March 24, "	15 3 52 "	4 3 23 53
April 20, midnight	15 59 32 "	4 1 10 14
May 17, "	16 51 53 "	4 18 1 15
June 13, "	17 49 33 "	4 13 55 6
July 10, "	18 46 50 "	4 8 7 5
August 7, noon	17 37 49 "	4 8 53 47
September 3, noon	18 32 39 "	4 9 56 48
October 28, "	17 3 46 "	4 8 33 19
November 24, "	18 44 23 "	4 5 19 53
December 21, "	19 33 1 "	4 0 42 11
1865.		
January 4, midnight	13 10 6 south	0 19 12 51
February 16, noon	11 57 15 "	7 1 7 57
March 15, "	10 58 26 "	6 28 1 20
April 11, "	10 7 29 "	6 25 2 5
May 8, midnight	9 12 2 "	6 27 44 56
June 4, "	8 2 56 "	6 24 5 10
July 2, noon	10 10 28 "	6 26 5 44
August 25, noon	7 34 18 "	6 18 34 44
September 21, noon	6 31 52 "	6 15 20 47
October 18, "	5 37 24 "	6 18 13 51
November 14, midnight	4 38 46 "	6 15 9 18
December 12, noon	7 3 6 "	6 17 36 39

It will be necessary to give an illustration of Proposition 24th, that epidemic visitations will always travel in a northerly direction, thereby following the course of the lunar node northwards.

Visitation 1831.—Declination of the moon on the day and hour of the ascending node:—January 2nd, noon, $10^{\circ} 47' 40''$ north; January 29th, noon, $12^{\circ} 19' 2''$ north; February 25th, midnight, $11^{\circ} 51' 59''$ north; March 24th, midnight, $12^{\circ} 50' 30''$ north; April 21st, noon, $12^{\circ} 6' 30''$ north; May 18th, noon, $13^{\circ} 10' 50''$ north; June 14th, noon, $14^{\circ} 28' 34''$ north; July 11th, midnight, $14^{\circ} 16' 57''$ north; August 7th, midnight, $15^{\circ} 36' 22''$ north; September 4th, noon, $15^{\circ} 12' 13''$ north; October 1st, midnight,

$14^{\circ} 37' 16''$ north; October 28th, midnight, $15^{\circ} 31' 8''$ north; November 24th, midnight, $16^{\circ} 32' 0''$ north; December 21st, midnight, $17^{\circ} 43' 39''$ north.

It may be observed by the general reader that all these numbers are in an increasing ratio northwards.

Visitation 1848, 1849.—Declination of the moon on the day and hour of the ascending node:—1848, January 24th, $2^{\circ} 53' 42''$ north; February 21st, $0^{\circ} 28' 37''$ north; March 19th, $0^{\circ} 1' 27''$ north; April 15th, $2^{\circ} 30' 38''$ north; May 12th, $3^{\circ} 33' 8''$ north; June 8th, $4^{\circ} 51' 51''$ north; July 6th, $2^{\circ} 34' 33''$ north; August 2nd, $4^{\circ} 7' 58''$ north; September 25th, $6^{\circ} 35' 4''$ north; October 23rd, $3^{\circ} 47' 28''$ north; November 19th, $4^{\circ} 52' 6''$ north; December 16th, $6^{\circ} 16' 11''$ north. 1849.—January 12th, $7^{\circ} 59' 19''$ north; February 8th, $9^{\circ} 40' 48''$ north; March 8th, $7^{\circ} 16' 30''$ north; April 4th, $8^{\circ} 23' 42''$ north; May 28th, $10^{\circ} 32' 5''$ north; June 24th, $11^{\circ} 58' 31''$ north; July 21st, $13^{\circ} 31' 47''$ north; August 18th, $11^{\circ} 30' 15''$ north; September 14th, $12^{\circ} 48' 29''$ north; October 11th, $13^{\circ} 47' 13''$ north; November 7th, $14^{\circ} 41' 15''$ north; December 4th, $15^{\circ} 46' 16''$ north.

1850.—January 1st, $14^{\circ} 1' 51''$ north; February 25th, $13^{\circ} 48' 48''$ north; March 25th, $11^{\circ} 30' 42''$ north; April 20th, $15^{\circ} 59' 32''$ north; May 17th, $16^{\circ} 51' 53''$ north; June 13th, $17^{\circ} 49' 33''$ north; July 10th, $18^{\circ} 46' 50''$ north; August 7th, $17^{\circ} 49' 31''$ north; September 3rd, $18^{\circ} 32' 39''$ north; October 1st, $17^{\circ} 3' 46''$ north; November 24th, $18^{\circ} 44' 23''$ north; December 21st, $14^{\circ} 33' 1''$ north, &c. &c.

Visitation 1864.—Declination of the moon at noon on the day of the ascending node:—5th January, 1864, $18^{\circ} 48' 49''$ south; February 1st, $17^{\circ} 41' 45''$ south; 26th March, $15^{\circ} 55' 47''$ south; April 22nd, $15^{\circ} 3' 47''$ south; May 20th, $16^{\circ} 57' 25''$ south; June 16th, $15^{\circ} 50' 3''$ south; July 13th, $14^{\circ} 32' 5''$ south; August 9th, $13^{\circ} 18' 9''$ south; September 5th, $12^{\circ} 16' 40''$ south; October 30th, $13^{\circ} 44' 36''$ south; November 26th, $12^{\circ} 41' 13''$ south; December 23rd, $11^{\circ} 19' 57''$ south.

Visitation 1865.—Declination of the moon at noon on the day of the ascending node:—20th January, $13^{\circ} 10' 6''$ south; 16th February, $11^{\circ} 57' 15''$ south; 15th March, $10^{\circ} 58' 26''$ south; 11th April, $10^{\circ} 7' 29''$ south; 8th May, $9^{\circ} 12' 2''$ south; 4th June, $8^{\circ} 2' 56''$ south; 2nd July, $10^{\circ} 10' 28''$ south; 25th August, $7^{\circ} 34' 18''$ south; 21st September, $6^{\circ} 31' 52''$ south; 18th October, $5^{\circ} 37' 34''$ south; 14th November, $4^{\circ} 38' 46''$ south; 12th December, $7^{\circ} 3' 6''$ south.

Here it will be observed again that the declination northward of the moon's ascending node is a uniformly increasing quantity, both in the visitation of 1848, 1849, and in that of 1865.

As an illustration of Propositions 11 and 12, let us take the following uniformly-increasing ratio of the mortality during the epidemic phase of 1854. Although only partial, it is the only one that I had an opportunity of witnessing and of collecting statistics in this country.

Saturday, 17th September, 1854:—“The deaths from cholera during the last nine weeks have been 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, 847, 1,287, 2,050.”

“The population of London exceeds 2,362,236, and in the week ending Saturday last, 3,413 persons died, or on an average, 2,165 more than died in the corresponding week of former years. But in the week ending September 8th, 1849, when cholera raged, 3,183 persons died; so allowing for the increase of population, the rate of mortality for the week is lower than the week rate for 1849.”

“2,050 persons have died of cholera, namely, 954 males, 1,094 females, 614 children.”

In the seven days extending from the 3rd to the 9th of September, the deaths of 3,413 persons were recorded, and 2,050 of the number were caused by cholera, which had, in partial eruptions all over London, destroyed in nine

weeks 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, 847, 1,287, 2,050, or in the aggregate, 6,120 lives. The outbreak began later than the corresponding outbreak of 1849, which had by the same date in sixteen weeks been fatal to 10,143 persons. The deaths from cholera, instead of 2,050, are 1,549, or 501 less than the deaths from the same cause in the preceding week. The total deaths in the present eruption have been 7,669; in the eruption of 1849, the deaths by cholera up to the same date within one day were 11,825. In both of the eruptions, the mortality was highest on nearly the same day of September, its decline commenced in the corresponding week, and in the following ratio, fully bearing out my Propositions 11 and 12—2,050, 1,549, 1,284, 754, 411, 249, 163, 66, 23, 12:

22nd September, 1854.—“The cholera is slowly retreating from London, but it destroyed last week 1,284 lives, and 190 persons died from the allied disease—diarrhoea. The deaths from all causes in the three weeks ending September 23rd, have been 3,413, 2,836, and 2,504.”

Scottish Guardian, 29th September, 1854.—“The cholera in London during last week is slowly retreating, but it destroyed 1,284 lives, and 190 persons died from the allied disease—diarrhoea. The deaths from all causes in the three weeks ending September 23rd, have been 3,413, 2,836, and 2,504; including the 2,050, 1,549, and 1,284 deaths from cholera. The deaths by cholera in the ten weeks of this eruption have been 8,953. The eruption of 1849 broke out earlier, and by the same date nearly had destroyed 12,664 of the inhabitants of London, yet, we may expect from the precautions taken that the disease will decrease at an accelerated rate.”

From the *Scottish Guardian, 6th October, 1854.*—“Cholera is now rapidly declining in London, and the deaths by it have fallen from 2,050 in the first week, to 754 in the last week in September. The present epidemic eruption began later than the eruption of 1849, and it has

latterly been more fatal, but the aggregate mortality will probably be less than it was in 1849, for the deaths by cholera in that year down to September 29th, were 13,098, while the deaths by the present epidemic down to September 30th, have been 9,707; yet the loss of nearly 10,000, or, including deaths by diarrhoea, of 12,000 lives within a few weeks, in the chief city of the empire, is an appalling fact, demanding strict investigation into all its details, which the Board of Health has directed to be instituted. Is London to continue every five years to be attacked by pestilence and to lose many thousands of its inhabitants? Cannot the conditions in which the disease is fatal be determined, and cannot they be removed? To assist in the solution of these questions, the several sub-districts' area and elevation are given in the following table."—*Vide "Appendix,"* p. 153.

Scottish Guardian, 27th October, 1854.—“The deaths registered in London, which in the first two weeks in October were 1,532 and 1,394, declined in the week that ended last Saturday to 1,321. In the ten weeks of the years 1844–1853, corresponding to last week, the average was 942, which being raised in proportion to population, becomes 1,036: about 300 persons died last week more than could be estimated from the experience of former years at the middle of October. Last week, the deaths from cholera were 163;—the mortality from the epidemic declined, but not so rapidly as in the same month of 1849. In the three weeks of October of that year, the deaths were 288, 110, and 41. In the last three weeks of the existing epidemic they have been 750, 411, 249, 163, and 66.”

The following remarks, I believe, are from the *Times* of the same period, September or October, 1854:—“Why Asiatic Cholera should never have been seen in England before 1831, or in India before 1817—Why, when it once appeared, it should have suddenly departed, and again presented itself after a considerable interval of time—Why it should have raged in 1831–32, in 1848–49, 1853–54, and

not during the intervening years—Why all this should have occurred, or what should have determined the particular track of the epidemic, in its passage from one corner of the continent to the other, who can pretend to divine?"

Illustrated London News, 4th November, 1854.—“The number of deaths during the week were 1,228. The average of the ten preceding years corresponding, corrected for increase of population, is 1,047, the excess of the week is therefore 181; a result which shows that the Cholera epidemic in London is for this season greatly passing away, and that the total mortality has nearly resumed its former position. The deaths from Cholera which were 163 in the preceding week, have fallen to 66 in this week.”

As an additional illustration of the arithmetically progressive ratio of the increase of the weekly mortality during the epidemic phase, I may instance the report of the plague of London, which I have extracted from *Littleton's England*, v. ii., p. 592, *anno* 1665.

From 20th December to December 27th	291
From 27th December to 3rd January	349
From 3rd January to 10th January	394
From 17th January to 24th January	474

ANCIENT NOTICES OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

“Moreover, Chronus, visiting the different regions of the habitable world, gave to his daughter Athenæ the kingdom of Attica, and when there happened a plague of great mortality, Chronus offered up his only-begotten son as a sacrifice to his father Ouranos, and circumcised himself and compelled his allies to do the same.”—*Bishop Corry's Translation of Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History*, p. 14.

“For the Phœnicians sacrificing to their gods, and offering up their children in time of pestilence and other calamities.”—*Vide Eusebius' Præpos Evangel.*, lib. i., chap. 10; and *Abydenus' Chaldean History, Armenian Chronicle, Syncellus*, &c.

“4. Venephes, his son, reigned twenty-three years. In his time a great plague raged throughout Egypt. He raised the pyramids near Cochone.”—*Corry*, p. 46.

“Semepsis, his son, reigned eighteen years. In his time a terrible pestilence afflicted Egypt.”—*Manetho's Dynasties of the Kings of Egypt. Bishop Corry*, p. 96.

Therefore, many of those remarkable events, such as the early famines and pestilences recorded in the Sacred Scriptures as having occurred in Egypt and Syria, which, according to the chronology of Usher, commenced as far back as the year before Christ 1920.

The pestilence and epizootics which Homer says happened at the siege of Troy, b.c. 1184. The plague that destroyed 185,000 of the Assyrian army of Sennacherib, b.c. 710. The plague, which Herodotus relates, attacked the Scythians who plundered the temple of Venus, 631 years before Christ. The various famines and pestilences which prevailed in Judea down to the year b.c. 430, at which time the plague related by Thucydides devastated Athens, and which has also been described by Thucydides and Hippocrates as having originated in Ethiopia and

passed thence into Lybia and Persia. Sir William Robert Dr. Wilde's *Census of Ireland*, for the year 1851, part v., vol. i., *Census of Ireland*. p. 38.

B.C. 581.—“Plutarch relates the manner of Æsop’s death: B.C. 581 ; he went to Delphi with a great quantity of gold and silver to Plague of offer, in the name of Crœsus, a great sacrifice to Apollo, and Æsop. to give each inhabitant a considerable sum. A quarrel arose between him and the people of Delphi, occasioning him afterwards to send back the money to Crœsus. The people of Delphi caused him to be condemned as guilty of sacrilege, and to be thrown from the top of a rock. The god, offended by this action, punished them with a plague and famine, so that, to put an end to these evils, they offered to make reparation to any of the relatives of Æsop. At the third generation a man presented himself from Samos. The Delphians made this man reparation or satisfaction, and thereby delivered themselves from the pestilence and famine that distressed them.”—Rollin’s *Ancient History*, vol. ii., p. 232 ; *History of Greece*.

The following notices of epidemic diseases are extracted from the *French Encyclopædia*. I regret to say, however, that many of the dates are extremely inaccurate.

“Many epidemics, less celebrated, showed themselves at different epochs among the Greeks.”—*Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce*, tome i., p. 293 ; *et suivantes*, from the *Plagues of Pericles or of Athens*.

“A pestilential fever, 1281 years before Christ, after the B.C. 1281. return of Idomeneus and of Merion from the siege of Troy. Another, 1060 years before Christ, in Greece, properly so B.C. 1060. called, and in Asia Minor. Another epidemic, to which the name of pestilence was applied, and which manifested itself 581 years before the Christian era, in the Grecian B.C. 581 army which besieged Syracuse during the Sacred War.

“Plagues of a similar kind were much more common among the Romans, at all periods of their history. The first of which history makes mention showed itself during the war of the Camerians, 717 years before the Christian B.C. 717.

era. The most ancient historians speak also of a plague
 B.C. 707. under the reign of Numa, 707 years before the Christian
 era. Another in the time of Tullus Hostilius. The in-
 B.C. 515 to 490
 490. vasion of a malady of the same kind, from 515 to 490
 years B.C., was very disastrous; and the horrors of one
 B.C. 503. of these epidemics were augmented by famine, 503 years
 B.C. The plague, which reigned at Rome nearly at the
 same time, was so fatal, that Brutus was deputed to the
 Oracle at Delphi, to implore the succours of the gods. That
 B.C. 303. of 450 B.C., caused a temple to be raised to the god-
 dess Salus. From that epoch, pestilential epidemics, very
 close to each other, desolated Italy: such were those of
 B.C. 450.
 B.C. 428.
 B.C. 412.
 B.C. 401.
 B.C. 396.
 B.C. 387.
 Plague of
 Manlius
 Capito-
 linus.
 B.C. 396.
 B.C. 362.
 B.C. 608.
 Plague of
 Epimeni-
 des.

of 450; of 428 B.C., after a great drought; that of 412; of
 401; of 396, from which the city of Rome particularly
 suffered: that of 387, after the invasion of the Gauls, of
 which Manlius Capitolinus was one of the victims. The
 pestilential epidemic of 396, originated the *Lectisternia*, an
 extraordinary solemnity, which was renewed about 362
 years before the Christian era, to implore the gods in a
 new invasion of an epidemic not less disastrous. In one of
 the following years, 360 B.C., the sacred nail was put in use
 during a plague."—*Encyclopædia, art. "Peste."*

Plague of Epimenides.—Epimenides, the Cretan, is not
 in my opinion put among the philosophers, but because he
 happens to have been enumerated among the sages of
 Greece. I do not see, besides, why Diogenes Laertius
 speaks of him as a physician; his talent was rather, as may
 be gathered from the same author, politics, divination, and
 the art of expiating crimes. The rules and religious
 ceremonies have been attributed to him by which he caused
 the pestilence in Athens to cease—by purifying that city
 from a crime. This was the crime of the Kulonian mas-
 sacre, which some private individuals had committed, and
 which drew down the anger of heaven upon all the citizens.

Epimenides lived nearly at the same time as Thaletus
 at Pherecydes. The Scythian Toxaris was also of the
 same time.

Plague of

"The Athenians called Toxaris the foreign physician,

and made sacrifices to him annually, because their city had been delivered from a plague by his means, or rather by means of a woman who had dreamed that Toxaris, who dwelt at Athens, had told her that the pestilence would cease if they washed the streets with wine, which they did, and the plague ceased effectually."—Leclerc, *Histoire de Médecine*.*

"No sooner had Kulon and his party been removed from the altar into profane ground, than the promise of protection was violated, and they were put to death. Some men who, seeing the fate with which they were menaced, continued to throw themselves upon the altar of the venerable goddesses or Eumenides, near the Areopagus, received their death wounds in spite of inviolable protection." The narrative is given in *Thucydides* i. and 126; *Herod.* v., 76; *Plutarch, Solon*, note.

"Though the conspiracy was put down, and the government upheld, these deplorable incidents left behind them a long train of calamities, profound religious remorse, with exasperated religious antipathies. The Alcmaeonidæ, one of the most powerful families in Attica, long continued to be looked upon as a tainted race; and in cases of public calamity, were liable to be singled out as having, by their sacrilege, drawn down the judgment of the gods upon their country."—*Thucydides* v. and 16, and his language about this circumstance, Grote's *History of Greece*, vol. iii., p. 111.

"Nor was the banishment of the guilty parties adequate in other respects to restore tranquillity. Not only did pestilential disorders prevail, but the religious susceptibilities and apprehensions of the Athenian community also remained deplorably excited. They were oppressed with sorrow and despondency, and saw supernatural menaces, and felt the curse of the gods upon them without abatement."—*Plutarch, Solon*, chap. xii.

In particular, it appears that the minds of the women, whose religious impulses were recognised generally by the ancient legislatures as requiring watchful control, were thus

* I can find no other trace of this very interesting plague.

disturbed and frantic. The sacrifices offered at Athens did not succeed in dissipating the epidemic, nor could the prophets at home, though they recognised that special purifications were required, discover what were the new ceremonies capable of appeasing the divine wrath.

“The Delphian Oracle directed them to invite a higher spiritual influence from above, and Epimenides was invited to Athens. Such narratives mark the idea entertained by antiquity regarding Epimenides, the purifier, who was now called in to deal with the epidemic, and the mental emotion among the Athenian people, in the same manner as his countryman and cotemporary Thalettes had been a few years before invited to Sparta, to appease a pestilence by the effect of his music and religious hymns. The favour of Epimenides with the gods, his knowledge of propitiatory sacrifices, and his power of working upon the religious feelings, was completely successful in restoring both health and mental tranquillity at Athens. He is said to have turned out some black and white sheep on the Areopagus—and directing attendants to watch them and follow them—and to erect altars on the spot where the animals lay down.”

—Grote’s *History of Greece*, vol. iii., p. 114.

Epimenides.—“After death he was revered as a god, and greatly honoured by the Athenians whom he had delivered from a plague, and to whom he had given many good and useful counsels.”—*Cic. de Divin.*; *Diogenes in Vita*; *Pausanias*, i., chap. 14; *Plutarch in Solon, Valer. Maxim.* viii., chap. 13; *Strabo*, x.; *Pliny*, vii., chap. 12; Lemprière’s *Classical Dictionary*, Epimenides.

B.C. 665;
plague of
Thalettes.

“Thalettes purified the city Sparta on account of a pestilence. Thalettes is sent for to Sparta on account of a plague raging there; he is said to have put a stop to the disease by the influence of music.”—Clinton’s *Fasti Hellenici in anno.** *Pausanias*, i., 14-3.

“Thalettes, the Milesian, who lived about the fortieth Olympiad, appears to have written concerning physic. We

* I can find no proper account of the Spartan plague of Thalettes.

may draw the same consequence from a passage of Pausanias, where it is remarked that Thaletes purified or expiated the Lacedæmonians—which was the profession of divines, and of ancient physicians such as Melampus, Leclerc : *Histoire de Médecine*. Orpheus, &c.” Leclerc, prem. part. liv. ii., chap. 4, p. 82.

“ Apollonia, Apollo, and Artemis, after the destruction of the Python, had wished to be purified at Sicyon-^{The plague of} *Ægyallia*, but being driven away by a phantom, they *Apollonia*. proceeded to Carmanor, in Crete; upon this the inhabitants of Sicyon were attacked by a pestilence, and these rites seem to have been ordered to appease the gods.”—Smith’s *Greek and Roman Antiquities*.

Pindar relates the matter otherwise, namely, the birth ^{Plague of} *Coronis* of Æsculapius. He states that “ Coronis being pregnant with Æsculapius, and having shown disrespect to a young Arcadian named Ischys, Apollo was so irritated by it, that he sent the goddess Diana, his sister, to Luceria, a city of Thessaly, where Coronis lived, for the purpose of exciting a plague, of which Coronis herself died.”—Leclerc, *Histoire de Médecine*, prem. part., liv. i., chap. xi., p. 35.

Orpheus.—“ But that which regards our history, is that he was regarded as one of the inventors of medicine, and as such, experienced in the art of expiating crimes and of appeasing the anger of the gods, which is the same thing as has been said of Melampus, Pausanias in Boeotia.”—Leclerc, *Histoire de Médecine*, liv. i., prem. part.

“ Melampus cured the daughters of Prætus of madness by purging them with hellebore.”—Leclerc, p. 5.

Nebrus was rendered particularly famous in medicine, ^{Plague of} *Nebrus*. on account of the very advantageous testimony which the priestess of Apollo had accorded to him, according to a remark of the author who has been cited in the last authority, that is, Stephen of Byzantium. Hippocrates was the son of Heraclides, son of another Hippocrates, son of Gnosidicus, son of Nebrus.

The harangue of Thessalus is addressed to the Athenians, and he recalls to their recollection the benefits which they had derived from the predecessors of Hippocrates

from a very distant period, and even from Hippocrates himself as well as from other members of his family.

The obligations which it is supposed that the Athenians and the other Greeks had derived from the ancestors of Hippocrates, consisted in the aid which Nebrus, his great-great-grandfather (*trisaïeul*), of whom mention has been made in the second part, had rendered to the Amphictyons, of which the following account is an abridgment.

“The Amphictyons having besieged the town of Crisa, the plague appeared in their camp, which obliged them to consult the oracle of Apollo upon what was necessary to be done. The oracle replied that they would continue the siege until they had taken the town, provided that they went immediately to Cos, and brought the fawn or calf of a hind, with gold. They sent accordingly to Cos, to Nebrus, who was of that town, and a great physician, who explained the oracle to them by saying that he himself was the fawn of the hind, and Chryseus, one of his sons, the gold, according to the signification of the names. He equips a galley, comes to the assistance of the Amphictyons. He poisoned one of the fountains that ran into the city, which obliged the Criseans to yield.”—Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine*, prem. part., liv. iii., chap. 31, p. 232.

These are principal facts to which Thessalus attaches himself, to make the Athenians feel how much they were indebted to his house; of these facts, I will only examine that which relates to the pestilence which Hippocrates* foresaw ought to come into Greece, upon which point there are several difficulties. In the first place, the time is not marked, and we find nothing besides in authors regarding this pestilence which is said to have come from Illyria. In truth, Actius remarks, “that Hippocrates entering Athens in the time of a pestilence, advised the inhabitants to kindle large fires in the streets, in order to purify the air and to render it more dry. Galen also attributes the same counsel to Hippocrates on a like occasion, saying,

* I can find no trace of the prediction of Hippocrates.

that he ordered them to light great fires in different quarters of each town of Greece, and that they should throw into the flames flowers of herbs and drugs of sweet odour. But there is an essential difference in this, that he makes the pestilence of which he is speaking come from Æthiopia, indicating by that the great plague which has been so well described by Thucydides, and which this historian reports to have come precisely from the same spot; but Æthiopia is directly opposite to Illyria, the first being to the south of Greece and the other to the north."—Leclerc, *Histoire de Médecine*, liv. iii., chap. 31, p. 233.

I may be allowed to conjecture, that this plague, ^{b.c. 631;} emanating from Illyria, may probably be the pestilence ^{Plague of the Scythians.} adverted to by Sir William Robert Wilde, *Census of Ireland* for the year 1851, preface, p. 38. "The plague which Herodotus relates, attacked the Scythians who plundered the temple of Venus, 631 years before the Christian era."

The Eleans alone were excluded from the league. ^{Plague of Melicerta.} They dared not assist at it. Pausanias relates at great length this historical narration in his *Corinthiaca*.

"Whatever Plutarch may say in his life of Theseus, Sisyphus, king of Corinth, had the honour of the institution of the Pythian Games; Theseus was only the restorer of them, or, probably, the reference is to the Isthmian Games. Melicerta, son of Athamus and Ino, after being thrown into the sea, was taken up by Sisyphus and buried; at the same time, a terrible plague made dreadful ravages and desolated the territory of Corinth. In the extremity to which the Athenians found themselves reduced, they consulted the oracle of Apollo. They received for an answer—that in order to obtain a cessation of the contagious malady, it was necessary to celebrate funeral games in honour of Melicerta, who, in future times, was adored under the name of Palemon, and placed among the number of the marine deities.—Rouillé et Catrou, *Histoire Romaine*, vol. vii., p. 64. French edition.*

* It is to be regretted that we have such scanty materials for the history of Grecian pestilences.

Plague of
the Hera-
clidæ;

B.C. 1207.

“Eurystheus, after the death of Hercules, declared open war against his descendants, apprehending they might some time or other attempt to dethrone him, which, as it happened, was done by the Heraclidæ; for, having killed Eurystheus in battle, they entered victorious into Peloponnesus and made themselves masters of the country. But as this happened before the time determined by fate, a plague ensued, which, with the direction of an oracle, obliged them to quit the country. Three years after this, being deceived by the ambiguous expression of an oracle, they made a second attempt, which likewise proved fruitless. This was about twenty years before the taking of Troy.”—Rollin’s *Ancient History*, vol. ii., p. 163.

Plague of
the Car-
neia;

B.C. 675.

Carneian Games.—“These games were observed in most of the Grecian cities, but more particularly at Sparta, where they were instituted, about B.C. 675, in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneius. The festival lasted nine days, and was an imitation of the manner of living in camp. Carneius, a surname of Apollo, under which he was worshipped in various parts of Greece, as at Sparta and Sicyon, and especially in the Peloponnesus and also in Theræ, Cyrene, and Magna Græcia; the origin of the name is explained in different ways. Some derive it from Carnus, an Arcadian soothsayer, whose murder by Hippotes provoked Apollo to send a plague into the army of Hippotes while he was on his march to the Peloponnesus. Apollo was afterwards propitiated by the introduction of the worship of Apollo Carneius.”—*Pausanias*, iii., and 13, para. 3; *Schol. ad Theoc. v.*, 83; Haydn’s *Dictionary of Dates*, “Carneius,” p. 115.

“Hippotes, a son of Phylus, by a daughter of Iolaus, and a great-grandson of Hercules; when the Heraclidæ, on their invading Peloponnesus, were encamped near Nau-pactus, Hippotes killed the seer Carnus, in consequence of which the army of the Heraclidæ began to suffer very severely, and Hippotes, by the command of an oracle, was banished for a period of ten years.”—*Apollodorus*, ii., 8, p. 3;

Pausanias, ii., p. iv., 3, 13, p. 3; *Scholiast in Theoc.*, v. 83; *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*, vol. ii., p. 495; *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Mythology*, “Carneia,” W. Smith.

Plagues of the Egyptians.—From the age 28 to the age 36.—Leclerc, prem. part., liv. ii., ch. 4, p. 81.—“We are likewise informed of an Egyptian, named Jachen, who wrote, according to the testimony of Lindas, concerning remedies drawn from amulets and enchantments. It appears he was a very skilful physician, and knew how to stop the progress of the plague and to temper the ardour of the dog-star. It is for this reason, says this author, that he is buried in a magnificent tomb, and when any epidemic malady reigned the priests went to his temple, where, after having performed the customary sacrifices, they took the fire from off the altar and kindled wooden piles disposed in different places throughout the city, in such a manner as to dissipate the corruption of the air and to stop the progress of the disease. Jachen lived under Senges, king of Egypt, whose time is not exactly fixed. They also join with him two other Egyptians, of whom mention has been made, although he may possibly be still more ancient.”—Leclerc, prem. part., liv. iii., ch. 4, p. 81.

“Plutarch also makes mention of one Acron, at Athens, when the great plague visited that city at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, and attributes to him the advice that was given to the Athenians to kindle large fires throughout the streets, with the view of purifying the air, which is the same plan as was adopted by the priests of Egypt, as has been recorded above.”—Leclerc, *Hist. de Médecine*, prem. part., liv. i., ch. 20, p. 57.

Suidas, s. v. Arktos.—“In the Attic town of Phanidæ a Plague of bear was kept, which was so tame that it was allowed to go about quite freely and receive its food from and among men. One day a girl ventured to play with it, and on treating the animal rather harshly it turned round and tore her to pieces. Her brother, enraged at this, went and

killed the bear. The Athenians now were visited by a plague, and when they consulted the oracle the answer was given that they would get rid of the evil which had befallen them if they would compel some of their citizens to make their daughters propitiate Artemis, by a rite called 'Arktenein,' for the crime committed against the animal sacred to the goddess. The command was more than obeyed, for the Athenians decreed that from thenceforth all women, before they could marry, should have taken part once in this ceremony and have been consecrated to the goddess."—Smith's *Greek and Roman Antiquities*, "Brauronia."

"But about that time (immediately after Deucalion's Flood) the continent over against the islands of the Grecian Archipelago lay under most pressing and grievous calamities, by reason of the late flood; for in regard all the fruits of the earth, by the inundations and excess of rain, were rotted and spoiled for a long time together, famine exceedingly prevailed, and through corruption of the air,

Plague of the Nee-
sone
Makarone. plague and pestilence depopulated and laid the towns and cities waste; but, in the meantime, the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, lying more open to the winds and so partaking of their healthful gales, were loaded with the fruits of the earth, and the inhabitants had fulness of all things, and in a short time were in a happy and prosperous state and condition, and by reason of the great plenty that was amongst them they were called the Islands of the Blessed, or the Blessed Islands — Lesbos, Cos, Crete. Machareus sent a large colony into Rhodes, whom the Rhodians, by reason of the smallness of the number of the inhabitants that were left amongst them, willingly received and suffered them to have and enjoy the lands equally with them."—*The Historical Library of Diodorus the Sicilian*, by G. Booth, of Chester.

The islands were Rhodes, Tenedos, Cos, Chios, Samos, Mitylene, Lesbos.

PESTILENCES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED PRINCIPALLY PREVIOUS TO THE TIME OF CHRIST.

The plague being over, Abraham and his family return ^{B.C. 1921;} into Canaan again.—*Univ. Hist.*, vol. xix., p. 166. ^{U. H., vol. ii., p. 167.}

Amphion, king of Thebes, his family, and multitudes ^{B.C. 1332.} of the people, died of the great plague that at that time raged there. Corvina were now instituted to Apollo, upon ^{B.C. 1105;} Hyppolitus killing a prophet of Apollo, which was followed ^{U. H., vol. v., p. 461.} by a plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 195.

The plague makes dreadful havoc at Carthage, where- ^{B.C. 534;} upon the Carthaginians sacrifice their children to appease ^{U. H., vol. xvi., p. 554.} the gods.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 232.

Upon a raging plague breaking out at Rome, Tarquin ^{B.C. 506;} sends his two sons to consult the oracle at Delphi.—*U. H.*, ^{vol. xvi., p. 233.} vol. xix., p. 236.

A dreadful plague broke out at Rome, which swept ^{B.C. 461.} away the flower of their youth, the fourth part of the senators, the greatest part of the tribunes, the two consuls, and the two augurs.—*U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 339.

A great plague in Italy swept away abundance of all ^{B.C. 448;} sorts of people, the consul, and him named to succeed him, ^{U. H., vol. xix., p. 250.} the high priest of Jupiter, the augur, and four of the tribunes.—*U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 366.

A grievous plague raging at Rome, the Veientes and ^{B.C. 432;} Fidenates revolt.—*U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 397. ^{U. H., vol. xix., p. 254.}

Pericles, the famous Athenian partisan, with all his ^{B.C. 430;} family, die of the plague at Athens. Pericles himself seems ^{U. H., vol. xx., p. 93.} to have died ^{B.C. 429.}

The plague rages extravagantly at Athens, and carries ^{B.C. 425;} off great numbers of all sorts of people.—*U. H.*, vol. vi., ^{U. H., vol. xix., p. 255.} p. 177.

In this and the three following years nothing remarkable ^{B.C. 410;} but a plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 260. ^{U. H., vol. xi., p. 406.}

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, dies, with a great ^{B.C. 404;}

U. H., vol. part of his army, of the plague, as they lay before Agrigentum, in Sicily.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 262.

b.c. 395; But a plague breaking out, carries off 50,000 of his men (Himilco's).—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 166.

b.c. 394; Upon a great mortality that happened in the Roman army, from extreme heat to excessive cold, the Sibylline books were consulted.—*U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 413.

b.c. 385; The plague and famine rage in Brennus' army, and so many often died of the plague in one quarter of the city.—*U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 428. *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 271.

b.c. 376; A most terrible plague breaks out at Carthage, which swept away infinite numbers of people and almost depopulated the whole country.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 635.

b.c. 376; But a plague happening soon after, the populace ascribe it to be a judgment for unjustly punishing Manlius.—*U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 441. *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 275.

b.c. 373; The plague sweeping away great numbers of the Romans, the Volsci revolt.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 275.

b.c. 361; Lucius Genucius, a plebeian, and Servilius Ahalla, a patrician, being consuls this year at Rome, a dreadful plague broke out.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 280.

b.c. 360; Caius Sulpitius, a patrician, and Caius Licinius Stolo, are chosen consuls at Rome, the plague continuing, to appease the gods, &c.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 280.

b.c. 329; A plague being now at Rome, they declared the auguration of the consuls void. Cornelius Rufinus is chosen dictator, but forced by the augurs to abdicate on account of a raging plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 142.

b.c. 280-1; The god \mathbb{A} Esculapius is brought from Epidaurus to Rome, and puts a happy end to the then raging pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xii., p. 135. *U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 167.

b.c. 288; A plague raging at Rome, and two consuls, &c.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 331.

b.c. 287. The Sibylline books being consulted on account of the plague, the answer was, that the god \mathbb{A} Esculapius must be fetched from Epidaurus, in Peloponnesus.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 333.

He takes the city, but a plague breaking out, sweeps ^{b.c. 286;} away most of his army, and he is relieved by Seleucus.—^{*U. H.*, vol. iv., p. 308.} *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 332.

A plague breaking out at Rome, and the Sibylline ^{b.c. 260;} books being consulted, the answer was, some secret crimes ^{*U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 589.} had drawn the wrath of heaven upon the commonwealth.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 343.

The plague rages extravagantly in and about Syracuse, ^{b.c. 207;} of which Hamilcar and Hippocrates, and almost all the ^{*U. H.*, vol. xii., p. 151.} Carthaginian army die.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 375.

A great part of Africa—being covered with locusts, ^{b.c. 125;} destroyed all the produce of the earth, bred a plague, which ^{*U. H.*, vol. xvii., p. 420.} swept away an infinite number of men.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., 370.

Rome, by its intestine broils, is brought to a most de- ^{b.c. 87 or} plorable condition—the plague destroying great numbers, ^{86; *U. H.*, vol. xii.,} famine more, and the sword most.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 429. ^{p. 439.}

This caused both a famine and a plague in his army.—^{b.c. 74;} *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 447. ^{*U. H.*, vol. ix., p. 272.}

A great plague breaks out in Judæa, which sweeps ^{b.c. 28;} away multitudes of people. This happened in the time of ^{*U. H.*, vol. x., p. 176.} Herod Archelaus.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 488.

This year there happened a great drought, which ^{b.c. 25 or} brought on a famine and ended in a raging pestilence, of ^{23; *U. H.*, vol. xiii.,} which multitudes die for want of help and sustenance.—^{p. 175.} *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 492.

A dreadful plague rages in Rome and all over Italy, ^{b.c. 22;} which occasioned the lands to be untilled, so that a general ^{*U. H.*, vol. xiii., p. 298.} famine attended it.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 492.

A grievous famine, followed by a pestilence and great ^{b.c. 25;} mortality, rages in Judæa.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 315. ^{*U. H.*, vol. x., p. 424.}

David being elated with success, God sends a grievous ^{b.c. 1017;} pestilence, of which 70,000 die in less three days.—*U. H.*

It appears, from ancient historians, that the plague ^{b.c. 396.} raged pretty frequently among the Carthaginians, especially in their African dominions; and it is worthy of observation

that these parts are still often visited by that terrible malady, particularly Algiers, Tunis, &c.—*U. H.*, vol. xiii., p. 397.

B.C. 260 or 256 or 255; *U. H.*, vol. xii., p. 157. Quintus Fabius Gurges and Lucius M. Vitulus being consuls, a contagion broke out that made a dreadful havoc. Recourse was had to the Sibylline books, and a vestal was condemned.

B.C. 459; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 87. The *Aequi* and *Volsci* having renewed their hostilities against the Romans during the time of the plague, the Consul Lucretius Tricipitinus, &c.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 87.

B.C. 447; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 478. A great plague rages in Italy.—*Vide Chron. of Epidem.*, B.C. 448; *U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 89.

B.C. 431; *U. H.*, vol. vi., p. 443. The *Veientes* and *Fidenates* renew the war while Rome labours under a grievous plague.—*Vide Chron. of Epidem.*, B.C. 432; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 508.

B.C. 430; *U. H.*, vol. vi., p. 445. Pericles, the famous Athenian patriot, is fined and dismissed, but the plague destroys the greatest part of his family.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 93.

B.C. 428; *U. H.*, vol. vi., p. 446. Pericles dies of the plague, after he has lingered under it a considerable time.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 94.

B.C. 413; *U. H.*, vol. vii., p. 570. A plague rages in the Athenian army, which determines Nicias to abandon Sicily.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 99.

B.C. 396; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 524. A grievous plague raging at this time at Rome, occasioned by a strange change of weather. *Lectisternia* are instituted.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 107.

B.C. 395; *U. H.*, vol. xvii., p. 394. Himilco marches to Syracuse, laying all waste before him, but a grievous plague, &c.—*Vide Chron. of Epidem.*, B.C. 395.

B.C. 387; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 530. The Roman consuls of this year begin their office with magnificent games in honour of Jupiter; but a contagious distemper ensuing they are deposed, and a short interregnum follows.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 3.

B.C. 384; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 538. A grievous pestilence raging at Rome, among the Gallic troops as well as the Romans, the latter oblige themselves, &c.—*Vide Chron. of Epidem.*, Ann. B.C. 385; *U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 112.

B.C. 377; *U. H.*, vol. xvii., p. 410. Carthage is visited by a most dreadful plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 115; *Vide Chron. of Epidem.*, B.C. 376.

A plague rages soon after at Rome.—*Vide Chron. of Epidem.*, B.C. 375; *U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 116. U. H., vol. xiii., p. 14.

An extraordinary drought occasions a famine in Rome, which is followed by a dreadful pestilence. B.C. 424; U. H., vol. v., p. 260.

Six military tribunes are chosen at Rome this year, the plague being now stopped.—*U. H.*, vol. xxi., p. 116. B.C. 374; U. H., vol. xii., p. 17.

Military tribunes chosen, during their administration the Volsci threatened the Republic with a new war; and to add to the misfortunes of the Republic the plague still raged in the city. Accordingly an army was raised, but the plague continuing to rage, the military tribunes could not lead their troops into the field.—*U. H.*, vol. xii., p. 14.

Manlius was scarce dead when his loss was generally lamented; and a plague which soon followed ascribed the anger of Jupiter against the authors of his death.—*U. H.*, vol. xii., p. 14. B.C. 374 or 375.

A dreadful plague suspended for a few months the Year of furious contest between the patricians and the plebeians concerning the agrarian law of Volero; but it no sooner ceased than the tribune renewed the prosecution of Volero's law. Rome 281. Lucius Pinarius and PubliusFurius consuls.

The Athenian army before Syracuse, in which army a violent plague broke out, occasioned by the unwholesome air of the fens and marshes near which they were encamped. B.C. 413; U. H., vol. vii., p. 570.

The plague broke out this year in Brutium, and made great havoc in the Roman and Carthaginian armies. In the same year that Mago made a descent upon Italy and Scipio projected an attack upon Carthage, Mago lands in Liguria and surprises Genoa.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 62. B.C. 193.

About this time a dreadful plague afflicted Rome; it carried off suddenly and gave no interval of time between the distemper and the death. The infection of the air spread over to the flocks and to the corn, so that the dearth caused famine, and famine was a new scourge added to the plague.—*History of Rome*, compiled in French by the body of Jesuits, translated by Mr. Ozell, vol. i., book iv., p. 121. Years of Rome 14, 15 & 16.

Year of Rome 242. While Tarquin was employed in the erection of this temple (the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, erected by Tarquin the Second, or Tarquin the Proud) a dreadful plague afflicted Rome. According to Livy, a serpent issued of a sudden out of a wooden pillar. The truth concealed under this allegory is in reality that an infectious distemper swept away the greatest part of the Roman youth. It was particularly fatal to children of both sexes, and spread even to women with child. In a short time all parts of the city were infected with it, and the dead and the dying lay mingled together in every street in Rome.—*The Roman History, ut supra, vol. i., book iv., p. 483.*

Year of Rome 41 to 82. Tarquin the Proud sends his two sons with Junius Brutus to consult the Oracle at Delphi about pestilence.—*The Roman History, as above.*

Plague of Numa. Year of Rome 48. *Numa.*—In the eighth year of his reign a plague ravaged Italy even to Rome.—*The Roman History, ut supra, vol. i., book ii., p. 166.*

Numa was made king of Rome in year of Rome 40; date of the plague, 48.

Year of Rome 261; Titus Giganeus & Publius Minutius Plutarch in *Vita Coriolani*. The Volscians, just as they were about to begin the war, were afflicted with a calamity more dreadful than famine. So dreadful a pestilence overspread their whole country that neither Greece nor any of the barbarous nations consuls.—had ever felt any more severe. The contagion made such *Dion. Ha- licar.*, lib. vii.; *Livy*, survived.—*The Roman History, ut supra, vol. ii., book lib. ii.; vii., p. 316.*

Year of Rome 281; Lucius Pnarius and Publius Furius, consuls. All things were in a disposition at Rome for reviving the troubles, when a plague, which on a sudden broke out, for some time suspended the animosity of men's minds. Never did a contagion sweep away more Romans; it was particularly fatal to women with child, carrying off both mother and child before it had seen the light of the sun.—*The Roman History, ut supra, vol. ii., book viii., p. 541.*

Year of Rome 281. The plague broke out afresh in Rome with more fury than ever, and broke off all assemblies; men, women, and

children were all swept away without distinction. This contagion was a torrent which ran on with great fury and violence, but it continued only a few months.—The Roman History, *ut supra*, vol. ii., book viii., p. 545.

By the very beginning of September the plague broke out first in the country. The horses, oxen, and sheep were equally swept away by it, and from the stables the infection spread to the huts of the herdsmen; nor was it less fatal to the city itself—no age, sex, or condition was exempted from the general infection; it cut off almost all the flower of the Roman youth that were of a due age for bearing arms and composed their invincible legions. A fourth part of the senators were carried off by it. Lastly, it is impossible to number up the multitudes of slaves, mercenaries, and meaner traders that were struck with this dreadful scourge. At first the dead were carried out in heaps in carts, to be buried without the city; afterwards the numbers grew so great that they were thrown without any burial into the Tiber. Services done to sick were fatal to those that paid them, and the reward of compassion was death.—*Livy*, lib. iii.; Roman History, *ut supra*, vol. iii., book ix., pp. 35 and 36.

Both the consuls were dead of it, most of the tribunes of the people were swept away by the plague, and the rest had not health to assist the commonwealth either by head or hand.—Roman History, vol. iii., b. 9, p. 37.

The infection was attributed to the corruption of the air by the death of the cattle.

Always engaged in wars, which were continually interrupted by domestic seditions, in this only interval of peace which they had enjoyed for a great while, the plague broke out in the city, and made prodigious havoc there. Rome was said to be like a great lake full of mud; it is certain Rome, from her foundation, never felt a more dreadful contagion than this was; almost all the slaves were destroyed by it, it swept away nearly half the people; the bodies that were caught by the disease, exhaled a poison which

Year of
Rome 290;
Publius
Servilius
Priscus
and L.
Brutus
Elva, con-
suls; *Livy*,
lib. iii.;
composed their invincible legions.

B.C. 459.

Year of
Rome 290.

Year of
Rome 300;
B.C. 454.

infected those that touched them or only breathed the air with which they were surrounded. The sick were deprived of all manner of assistance, and the dead bodies lay unburied; being thrown without distinction into the public drains, and into the Tiber, they were cast up again upon the shore. At length the water of the river grew so corrupted that it caused crudities. From the city, the sickness spread over the country. The flocks and herdsmen were infected by it. The husbandmen were swept away, and the ground lay unmanured. Famine often produces pestilence, but here pestilence produced famine. The consul Quinctilius died of the popular disease, as did also Sp. Furius, who was appointed consul in his stead. Serv. Cornelius, High Priest of Jupiter, and the augur, Horatius Pulvicius, were carried off by the fury of the contagion; to conclude, four tribunes of the people, and a great number of the wisest senators were involved in the common destruction. Early in the next year, health first, and afterwards plenty, appeared at Rome.

The *Æqii*, the Sabines, and Volscians, were a prey to the same contagion. Their schemes against Rome were broken by the same pestilence that afflicted the Romans. This destruction did not spare the most illustrious Romans always engaged in wars, the plague broke out in the city, and made prodigious havoc there.—*Roman Hist., ut supra*, vol. iii., b. 10., p. 170.

Year of Rome 312. The Romans would allow of no alterations in their old government. Proculus Geganius and Lucius Menenius Agrippa were advanced to the consulate the next year. Famine, pestilence, and sedition, were the scourges with which it was successively visited in the year of Rome 313.

Year of Rome 313. *Year of Rome 313.*—Marcus Fabius and Posthumius *Æbutius*, consuls; year of Rome 317, M. Cornelius and Year of Rome 317. Lucius Papirius, consuls,—a pestilence raged among the troops and communicated itself even to the Roman territory; they were engaged against the Veientes.—*Livy*, b. 4.

Year of Rome 318; The principal concern of the Romans was now to

guard against the plague, which was not the only scourge Julius with which they were chastised. The next year, when Julius Julius was consul the second time with Lucius Virginius, Virginius, the plague became yet more furious than it was before; the devastation that was made, both in the city and the country, was inexpressible.—*Roman Hist., ut supra.*, vol. iii., b. 11, p. 422.

In the meanwhile, a plague happens at Rome, the Year of contagion interrupted the career of his fury (Lucius Icilius). Every one shut himself up in his house, minding nothing but to preserve himself from the contagion. The city got rid of it with the death of a few, but many were ill of the distemper.—*Roman Hist.*, vol. iii., b. 12, p. 512.

The plague and famine of b.c. 412, and of Rome 341, had made Rome desolate.—*Livy*, lib. 4.

It generally happened that a plague was succeeded by a famine at Rome.—*Livy*, lib. 4.

M. Vetusius, &c., Military Tribunes.—The winter had been rigorous, and the cold held a long time, so that on a sudden it changed to excessive heats; this irregularity of the seasons made the air unwholesome, which being infected, caused a mortality among men and beasts.—*Hist. of Rome by the Jesuits*, translated by Mr. Ozell, vol. iii., b. 12, p. 573.

Iphitus, the reviver of the Olympic Games and contemporary with Lycurgus.—Before his reign Greece had been almost ruined by war and pestilence. Elis seems to have suffered more than any other state, so that those games had been interrupted for a considerable time. Iphitus sent to consult the oracle concerning the means of appeasing the angry gods, and obtaining a remedy against these calamities, and was answered that the revival of these games would prove the safety of Greece.—*Universal Hist.*, vol. vi., p. 269.

The Plague of Lucius Verus.—The return of Lucius Verus proved fatal we may say to the whole world, for he carried the plague into all the provinces through which he passed, so that the infection not only spread through Italy, but

extended to the most distant countries that were subject or had any communication with Rome or the Romans. The plague was followed by a dreadful famine, by earthquakes, inundations, and other calamities.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 217.

A.D. 168; Plague of Lucius Verus. We are told by Ammianus Marcellinus that this plague first broke out in Seleucia, and was thence carried into Egypt, and from Egypt into the country of the Parthians, where it affected the army of Lucius Verus; it made dreadful havoc in all the provinces of the empire, raging with great violence for some years, especially in Italy and at Rome, where it carried off many thousands, and, among the rest, great numbers of illustrious persons.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 217.

A.D. 448. The Britons, says Gildas, were visited by a dreadful plague, which, raging with uncommon fury, swept away most of those whom the sword and famine had spared, insomuch that the living were scarce sufficient to bury the dead.

B.C. 461; U. H., vol. xi., p. 453. *Ædiles*, plebeians, officiate as consuls during the plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 257.

A.D. 251 or 252; vol. xv., p. 418. *Æthiopia* spreads a dreadful plague over the empire.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 259.

U. H., vol. vii., p. 408, say B.C. 540. *Ægyptians* now freed of a dreadful distemper.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 263.

B.C. 1332; U. H., vol. ii., p. 197. *Amphion*, he and his family destroyed by a plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 272.

U. H., vol. v., pp. 441-444. *Athenians* visited by pestilence. This may be the plague of Athens of B.C. 431.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 298.

B.C. 413; U. H., vol. vii., p. 570. *Athenians*, a plague in their army before Syracuse, under Nicias.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 298.

B.C. 430; U. H., vol. ii., p. 441. *Athens*, a dreadful plague at.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 298.

A.D. 168; U. H., vol. xv., p. 217. *Aurelius Marcus*, wise orders during the plague and famine.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 302.

A.D. 446; U. H., vol. xix., p. 172. *Britons* destroyed by famine and pestilence during the reign of Vortigern, who invites the Saxons.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 327.

Carthaginians destroyed by a famous plague.—*U. H.*, B.C. 404; U. H., vol. xvii., p. 376. vol. xx., p. 327.

Carthaginians reduced to a miserable state by a plague. B.C. 395; U. H., vol. xvii., pp. 396, 397. —*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 327.

Carthaginians under a new pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., B.C. 378; U. H., vol. xvii., p. 410. p. 327.

Chagan, King of the Avari, invades the Romans distressed by a pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 333. A.D. 601; U. H., vol. xvii., p. 11.

Constantine Copronymus, success against the Saracens, stopped by public calamities.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 348. A.D. 744; U. H., vol. xvii., p. 44.

Constantinople laid waste by pestilence and the Huns in the time of Belisarius.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 349. A.D. 558; U. H., vol. xvi., p. 626.

Cornelius Asina, praetor of Sardinia, dies of the plague. —*U. H.*, vol. xx., 351. B.C. 223; U. H., vol. xii., p. 216.

Licinius Crassus, a plague in his camp.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 354. B.C. 192; U. H., vol. xii., p. 320.

Elis ruined by war and pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., B.C. 884(?); U. H., vol. ii., p. 269. p. 377.

Goths defeated and subdued by pestilence during the reign of the Roman Emperor Claudius. —*U. H.*, vol. xx., A.D. 269; U. H., vol. xix., p. 273. p. 406.

Greece visited with a dreadful plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., B.C. 425; U. H., vol. vi., p. 452. p. 407.

Greece, the islands of, under a dreadful pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 407. A.D. 262; U. H., vol. xv., p. 435.

Greeks infested with pestilence before Troy.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 407. Say B.C. 1194; U. H., vol. iv., p. 497.

Himilco, sent into Sicily, dies of the plague.—*U. H.*, B.C. 201; U. H., vol. viii., p. 139. vol. xx., p. 407.

Hannibal dies of the plague at the siege and capture of Agrigentum.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 411. B.C. 406; U. H., vol. vii., p. 587.

Hannibal wasted by pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 412. B.C. 193; U. H., vol. xviii., p. 62.

Himilco reduced by a grievous pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 422. B.C. 395; U. H., vol. xviii., p. 396.

Himilco was obliged to desist from all further operations by the plague, which, breaking out in the camp, made B.C. 395;

great havoc among his soldiers ; for the heats that summer, in the midst of which this terrible distemper first broke out, were more excessive than they ever had been known in the memory of man ; and the adjacent country abounded with fens and marshes, whose unwholesome exhalations, especially at that hot season, which of itself was almost sufficient to have occasioned the plague, must have had a very ill effect upon the camp, where such an infinite number of people were crowded together. And that these, in fact, were the two principal concurring causes of that dire malady, is apparent from hence, that the Athenians, who spared both temples and tombs, had been not long before afflicted with the same calamity.—*U. H.*, vol. xvii., p. 396.

B.C. 404.

Himilco, in the meantime, finding his army extremely weakened, partly by the casualties of war, and partly by a plague which broke out in it, and not thinking himself in a condition to continue the war, sent a herald to Syracuse to offer terms of peace to the conqueror.—*U. H.*, vol. xvii., p. 376.

B.C. 378.

Immediately after the arrival of the troops from Italy, Carthage had a most terrible calamity to struggle with; the plague broke out afresh there, and swept away an infinite number of the inhabitants. This seems to have raged with greater violence than any distemper the city was ever visited with before, for such vast multitudes were carried off by it, that the country was, in a manner, depopulated by it. —*U. H.*, vol. xvii., p. 410.

B.C. 22.

The next year, Marcus Claudius Marcellus and L. Arruntius being consuls, a dreadful plague raged in Rome and all the other cities of Italy, which, as the lands were left untilled, was attended with a general famine.—*U. H.*, vol. xiii., p. 503.

B.C. 540.

The Phocæans, not at all dismayed at such a powerful fleet of Tyrians and Carthaginians, engaged them in the sea of Sardinia, with half their number. As this happened in the territory of *Ægylla*, in Tuscia, both they and

the inhabitants of that district were seized with a dreadful distemper, which obliged the Ægyptians to have recourse to the oracle at Delphi.—*U. H.*, vol. vii., p. 408.

In the reign of Micipsa, and the consulate of Marcus ^{b.c. 125.} Plautius Hypsæus and Marcus Fulvius Flaccus, according to Orosius, a great part of Africa was covered with locusts, but at last they were thrown in vast heaps upon the shore; a plague ensued, which swept away an infinite number of animals of all sorts. In Numidia only, perished eight hundred thousand men, and in Africa Proper two hundred thousand; amongst the rest thirty thousand Roman soldiers quartered in and about Utica. At Utica in particular, the mortality raged to such a degree that fifteen hundred dead bodies were carried out by one gate in one day.—*U. H.*, vol. xviii., p. 152.

The Carthaginian General Mago lands on the coast ^{b.c. 193.} of Liguria. Hannibal sends troops to Carthage, on a rumour that Scipio is about to attack Carthage. The plague broke out this year in Brutium, and made great havoc there in the Roman and Carthaginian armies.—*U. H.*, vol. xviii., p. 61.

Hippocrates is defeated by Marcellus; attacks the ^{b.c. 207; U. H., vol. viii., p. 131; between b.c. 200 and 202.} Romans and is repulsed; dies of the plague.—*U. H.*, vol. viii., pp. 131, 139; *U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 422.

Himileo invests Syracuse; reduced by a grievous pesti- ^{b.c. 396; U. H., vol. xvii., p. 396.} lence.—*U. H.*, vol. xvii., p. 394; vol. xx., p. 422.

Jerusalem besieged by Titus.—*U. H.*, vol. x., p. 673. ^{a.d. 70 or 73; U. H., vol. x., p. 674.} Its first wall entered under pestilence and famine.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 431.

Italia Propria visited with the plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., ^{b.c. 387; U. H., vol. xi., p. 530.} p. 442.

Judæa, a grievous pestilence there.—*U. H.*, vol. x., ^{b.c. 28 or 25; U. H., vol. x., p. 421.} Visited by pestilence and famine, p. 424.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 443.

Khobas Schiroujeh made King of Persia.—*U. H.*, ^{a.d. 628; U. H., vol. xi., p. 195.} vol. xi., p. 195. Dies of the plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., ^{U. H., vol. xi., p. 195.} p. 448.

B.C. 192; Licinius Crassus chosen consul.—*U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 319.
U. H., vol. xii., p. 319. A plague in his camp.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 457.

B.C. 125; *U. H.*, vol. xviii., p. 152. Locusts occasion a plague in Numidia; governed by Micipsa.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 458.

Between B.C. 202 and 200; *U. H.*, vol. viii., p. 139. Marcellus, his conquests in Sicily; plague in his army.

Blair, B.C. 212; *U. H.*, vol. viii., p. 139. —*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 470.

B.C. 125; *U. H.*, vol. xviii., p. 152. Numidia destroyed by pestilence, under the reign of Micipsa.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 508.

B.C. 430 or 429; *U. H.*, vol. vi., p. 445. Parulus, the son of Pericles, dies of the plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 521.

B.C. 430, 429. Pericles, the son of Xantippus, havoc made by the plague in his family.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 426.

A.D. 262; *U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 435. Roman empire visited with pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 462.

A.D. 262; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 60. Roman empire afflicted with plague, famine, and earthquake.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 463.

B.C. 461; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 464. Romans are visited with the plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 464.

B.C. 261 or 252; *U. H.*, vol. xi., pp. 453-478. Romans are greatly distressed by a plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 464.

B.C. 224; *U. H.*, vol. xii., p. 225. Romans, a plague in their army; defeat the Gauls; plunder Boii, &c.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 464.

B.C. 506; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 349. Rome visited by pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466.

U. H., vol. xi., p. 452. Rome, a famine there and a fresh pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466.

B.C. 425; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 510. Rome, plague and famine.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466.

B.C. 373; *U. H.*, vol. xii., pp. 14-32. Rome, new famine and pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466.

B.C. 287; *U. H.*, vol. xii., p. 134. Rome, severe plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466.

B.C. 260; *U. H.*, vol. xii., p. 169. Rome, a fresh pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466.

B.C. 86; *U. H.*, vol. xiii., p. 63. Rome, plague and famine in it.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466.

B.C. 22; *U. H.*, vol. xiii., p. 503. Rome depopulated by plague and famine.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466.

Rome, a grievous plague. — *U. H.*, vol. xx., p. A.D. 65;
466. *U. H.*, vol. xiv., p.439.

Rome, a grievous pestilence. — *U. H.*, vol. xx., A.D. 80;
p. 466. *U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 44.

Rome, three years' pestilence. — *U. H.*, vol. xx., A.D. 187;
p. 466. *U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 265.

Rome, new pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 466. A.D. 251; vol. xvi., p. 418.

Rome besieged by Vitiges, under a plague and famine.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 467. A.D. 538; *U. H.*, vol. xix., p.574.

Sabines are visited with a plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., B.C. 400; p. 470. *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 272.

Sicyon ruined by pestilence, and why. — *U. H.*, Say A.D. vol. xx., p. 494. 1646; vol. ii., p. 150.

Sulpitius, chief of the Curiones, dies of the plague.— *U. H.*, B.C. 262; vol. xx., p. 506. *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 453.

Syracuse besieged by Marcellus, under a grievous pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. xx., p. 509. Between B.C. 200 and 213; *U. H.*, vol. viii., p. 139.

Syria ravaged by famine and pestilence. — *U. H.*, A.D. 333; vol. xx., p. 509. *U. H.*, vol. xvi., p.132.

Thucydides, his account of the plague at Athens. — *U. H.*, B.C. 431; *U. H.*, vol. x., p. 523. *U. H.*, vol. 441; vol. vi., p. 441.

Valerius Marcus, an augur, dies of the plague. — *U. H.*, B.C. 262; vol. xx., p. 536. *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 453.

Lucius Verus spreads a plague wherever he comes. — *U. H.*, A.D. 168; vol. xx., p. 540. *U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 217.

Virginius, an augur, dies of the plague. — *U. H.*, B.C. 262; vol. xx., p. 542. *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 453.

Utica destroyed by pestilence, in the reign of Micipsa. *U. H.*, B.C. 125; vol. xviii., p. 152.

Xantippus, the son of Pericles, dies of the plague.— *U. H.*, B.C. 430; vol. xx., p. 550. *U. H.*, vol. vi., p. 445.

A grievous pestilence which happened soon after, and swept away multitudes of people of all ranks, added a fresh load to Herod's misery.—*U. H.* B.C. 28; Plague of Herod Archelaus.

About the same time, which was the thirteenth of Herod's reign, Judæa was visited with a grievous drought, which brought on a famine, and ended in a raging pestilence.—*U. H.*, vol. x., p. 424. B.C. 23; Plague of Herod.

b.c., say, 201, or between b.c. 202 and 200, according to *U. H.*; according to Dr. Blair's *Chronology*. b.c. 214; Plague of Marcellus.

Siege of Syracuse by Marcellus. — The unfortunate Syracusans were now in the utmost distress for want of provisions, and to complete their misfortunes a plague broke out among them. The infection began in the country, being occasioned by the excessive heat of the season and the unwholesome exhalations of the neighbouring marshes. The two camps of Himilco and Crispinus were first infected with it, and from the latter it spread to Marcellus' army. Soon after, it began to rage in Acradina, so that within and without the city nothing was seen but the dead and the dying; none durst relieve the sick or assist them for fear of being infected by them; and the bodies of the dead were left for the same reason, without burial, to infect or poison the air with their stench or corruption; nothing was heard night or day but groans of dying men, and the heaps of dead bodies presented continually mournful objects to the living, who expected every moment the same fate, and, at length, Himilco and Hippocrates themselves were carried off. This happened, according to the authors of the *Universal History, ut supra*, b.c. 202 or b.c. 200; but if in the consulship of Quintus Fabius Maximus and Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, the date of this pestilence will be b.c. 213.—*U. H.*, vol. viii., p. 139.

b.c., say, 1194.

Plague of Troy. — The Greeks had not been long before the city of Troy, when a plague broke out in their camp. Heraclides on this passage, informs us, that it was occasioned by the violent heats and pestilential vapours raised by the sun; the Greeks being encamped among fens and marshes. The city is said to have been taken 24th April, 1184 b.c.—*U. H.*, vol. iv., p. 497.

a.d. 537-538.

Siege of Rome by the Goths under Vitiges. — A famine and plague made dreadful havoc in the city. The besiegers laboured under as great hardships as the besieged. The famine and plague made dreadful havoc in the army, which was now greatly reduced. The siege lasted a year and nine days.—*U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 574.

Nor was that pestilence less dreadful which began in A.D. 1346. Eastern Tartary, in 1346, and moved gradually forward to the Atlantic Ocean on both sides of the Mediterranean Sea, and returning by Britain, ravaged all the northern countries of Europe.

The plague of 291 years before the Christian era caused to be deputed to Epidaurus ten ambassadors, who conducted to Rome the god *Æsculapius* under the figure of a serpent. b.c. 291. Plague of *Æsculapius*. The pestilential epidemic, which manifested itself 459 years after the foundation of Rome, 293 years before the Christian era, offered only slight intermissions during a period of three years. Temporary wars added to the gravity of these pestilences, which were seen to reign in the most disastrous manner in Sicily under the command of Himilco, 213 years before Christ, and in the Abruzzi 206 years before Jesus Christ, when that country was the theatre of a most bloody war. Previously the Roman army had been ravaged by a most horrible epidemic, and a similar calamity manifested itself during the siege of Syracuse. An epidemic, which exhibited all the horrors of the plague, raged at various intervals from the year 1582 to 75 (perhaps from 582 to 575) before the Christian era. A pestilential malady which appeared seventeen years later was almost general in Africa, 551 years before Jesus Christ, and depopulated almost entirely many portions of the coast of Barbary.

Another pestilential epidemic was attributed to the unwholesome exhalations from the dead bodies of a great number of animals which had perished during an epizootic 48 years before Christ.

Lastly, under the reign of Augustus, at the most flourishing epoch of the power and civilisation of Rome, the city of Rome was in part depopulated by a new invasion of pestilential disease.—*Dictionnaire de l'Academie Franç., Médecine; Art. "Peste."*

Plague of Galen or of Marcus Aurelius.—All the marks which our author exhibited of his skill, and of his penetration in medicine, and his *entrée* into the houses of the Aurelius.

Galen, or of Marcus

great, only served to draw down upon him the enmity of other physicians to such an extent that he was compelled to quit Rome after having sojourned there four or five years, and to return into his own country, being about then 37 years of age. He says, besides, that it was the pestilence that compelled him to retire, and, perhaps, these two causes might contribute equally to his retirement. But he had not long remained at Pergamus when the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, who had heard of him, and were then at Aquileia, commanded him to repair there. He had no sooner arrived there than the pestilence, which had commenced before, made greater ravages than ever ; which obliged the emperors to take their departure from Rome as soon as possible, accompanied with few people. Lucius died on the journey, and the body was carried to Rome. Galen repaired thither shortly afterwards with much trouble, and the emperor wished afterwards to take him into Germany.—Leclerc, *Hist. de la Médecine*, *trois. part.*, p. 111.

A.D. 717.

A.D. 740.

The epidemic of 717 carried off 50,000 inhabitants, according to some historians ; that of 740, which supervened after violent earthquakes, continued with slight intermissions during half a century.

A.D. 774;
Plague of
Charle-
magne.

The epidemic visitation of Pavia in 774 was attributed to the blockade of that town by Charlemagne, and must not be confounded with the invasions of the true plague which we have just been narrating.

B.C. 175-
174.

Dictionnaire de l'Academie Française, Médecine; Art., “Peste,” B.C. 175-174.—The epidemic malady, which the preceding year had attacked animals, according to Livy, chap. 21, turned itself this year upon men ; it destroyed so many people that they were no longer able to inter the dead. They remained without burial, and they looked upon it as a new prodigy, that the immense quantity of dead bodies dispersed throughout the country did not attract a single vulture.

Consuls A. Post. Albinus, P. Q. Mucius Scævula,

entered on this charge on the 15th of March, Roman epoch 580, 175 years before Jesus Christ.—*Dictionnaire de l'Academie Française.*

Pestilentia a Mercurio sedebaratur. Pausanias, 9, 22, 1; Date of Ab. Apolline, 1, 3, 4. Athenienses et Phigallenses simul this vexat. Apollinis tertium in quo Apollinis etiam et certain. Latonæ signa posita sunt, Promachi propugnatoris alieni nuncupant; superioris quidem cognominis eam esse causam dicunt quod pestilentiam Mercurius averterit circumlato in murorum ambitum arieto ob eamque rem Mercurium Tanagræ is Calamis ferit arietem humeris portantem.

Calamis, Deo cognomen narrant.

Quod Peloponesiaci belli temporibus omnia foedantem pestilentiam et Delphico oraculo quod edito et Deus sedasset. Pausanias, lib. i., chap. iii., iv. Calamis cognomen illud est Apollinis quod pestilentia laborantibus opem tulerit quâ etiam de causâ est idem Appollo apud Athenienses Alexiacus Averuncus quod pestilentiam morbum ab ipsis quoque averterit nuncupatus. Quod vero ad Mercurii templum duo attinet quorum alterum criophoriarietem portantem Promachi.

Sunt Tanagræ juxta Liberi patris delubra tria Themidis unum, alterum Veneris delubrum, Apollinis tertium.

Sextus Quinctilius and P. Horatius, Consuls. — This Year of destruction did not spare the most illustrious Romans. The consul Quinctilius died of the popular disease, as did also Furius, who was appointed consul in his stead; Servius Cornelius, high priest of Jupiter, and the augur Horatius, were carried off by the contagion; to conclude, four tribunes of the people, and a great number of the wisest senators, were involved in the common destruction.

This year was remarkable for nothing but a dreadful mortality among men and beasts, the former in the city, and the latter in the country. Lastly, to put a stop to the contagion, they made a vow of a temple to Apollo, the god of physic. The Duumvirs took out of the Sibylline books many exercises and practices, in order to appease the gods and stop the progress of the distemper.

Vide Chronology of Epidemics of this plague.

Year of Rome 321. *Year of Rome 321.* — This year proved a happy one, for the plague ceased to afflict Rome. Three new military tribunes—L. Pinarius, L. Furius, and Sp. Posthumius.

Year of Rome 361. *Year of Rome 361.* — The great heats and droughts caused a dearth and some diseases in the Roman territory. The contagious distemper had, indeed, spread itself in the city; it attacked one of the consuls, called Caius Julius, and carried him off during the time of his magistracy. The distemper became more frequent in the city, and both consuls were seized with it; besides, the plague was not at that time the greatest affliction the Romans had to fear.—*The Roman History*, by the Jesuit Fathers Catrou and Rouillé, translated into English by Mr. Ozell.

Year of Rome 110; Plague of Tullus Hostilius. *Year of Rome 110. Tullus Hostilius.* — Old age had not taken off Tullus' edge for battle, nor did the plague, which happened about this time at Rome, weaken his martial humour. He was satisfied that nothing could contribute more to the health of the Roman youth than leading them sometimes out of Rome and carrying them into the field.—*The Roman History*, by the Jesuit Fathers Catrou and Rouillé, and translated into English by Mr. Ozell.

Year of Rome 390; Plague of Ludiones. About the year of Rome 390, on occasion of a pestilence, Ludiones—drolls, or stage dancers—were brought from Etruria, qui ad tibicines modos saltantes, haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant. Livy tells us, “That the Roman youth imitated these performances, and added to them rude and jocular verses.”

Year of Rome 535, B.C. 219; Plague of Ludi juventutis. Cicero speaks of the Ludi juventutis instituted by Salinator in the Senensian war, for the health and safety of the youth, a plague then raging in the city.—Kennett's *Roman Antiquities*, p. 304.

Year of Rome 729. — Ælius Gallus had penetrated far into their country, when a fatal disease obliged him to return.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 3 Edit., vol. xv., p. 600.

Vide Universal History for an account of this expedition of the Romans into Arabia. Ælius Gallus, contemporary with Strabo, who died A.D. 25.

Ælius Gallus, in the reign of Augustus, penetrated far into the country of Arabia, but could never subdue it entirely, and a strange distemper made terrible havoc in his army, and, after two years spent in that unfortunate expedition, he was glad to escape with the small remainder of his forces.—*Strabo*, lib. xvi., p. 1,126, Edit. Amstelodami, 1707. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53, p. 516, Edit. Leonclav. Hanov., 1606. Bishop Newton, *On the Prophecies*, p. 27.

Anno namque urbis conditæ 729, Ælius Gallus ait Dio primus Romanorum in Arabiam exercitum parum secunda fortuna adduxit.—*Quinctus Horatius Flaccus*, by Jacobus Cruquii Messenius, Lugdun Batavorum, 1678, p. 66.

The only expedition which the Romans ever made into the interior of Arabia, was undertaken during the reign of Augustus, who appears to have been spurred on by a report of the enormous wealth which the Arabians were said to possess. He gave his governor of Egypt, Ælius Gallus, orders to proceed into the country with ten thousand men, one thousand of whom were Nabathæan Arabs, &c.—Arrowsmith's *Eton Geography*, p. 370.

Plagues, those of Egypt; *Vide Universal History*, vol. iii., p. 373 *et sequitur*. How long they took in bringing on, p. 381. A grievous one at Athens described; *U. H.*, vol. vi., p. 441 *et sequitur*. The causes of it, 452. At Syracuse; *U. H.*, vol. viii., p. 139. How communicated to the Romans at Babylon; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 60. At Rome, 452, *et sequitur*, and 478. Another brought into Italy; vol. xv., p. 217. Under Commodus; *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 265. Under Gratian; vol. xvi., p. 372, *et sequitur*. Under Constantine; *U. H.*, vol. xviii., p. 44. Under Romanus II.; *U. H.*, vol. xvii., p. 114. In Africa; vol. xviii., p. 152.

Podalirius, a son of Æsculapius and Epione. He was one of the pupils of the centaur Chiron, and he made himself, under him, such a master in medicine, that, during the Trojan war, the Greeks invited him to their camp to stop a pestilence, which had baffled the skill of the physicians.—Lemprière's *Classical Dictionary*, 543.

Year of
Rome 729,
B.C. 24;
Plague of
Ælius
Gallus.

Plague of
Ælius
Gallus.

Plague of
Poda-
lirius, son
of Æscula-
pius.

Year of Rome 490. *Year of Rome* 490. — In the meantime, the plague, which had been at Rome for the last two years, still continued to make ravages there, and recourse was therefore had to the usual ceremony or remedy. The republic nominated Creinses Fulvius Centumalus dictator, who chose Mucius Phillipus for his general of horse; and their only business was to drive a nail in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, either in regard to the old superstition, or perhaps there might be a kind of magic in this old ceremony. As for Valerius, who triumphed, he brought two things from the country where he had made war which were entirely new to the Romans; he brought from Catana a horizontal sun-dial, &c. — Catrou and Rouillé, *History of Rome*, English translation, vol. ii., p. 545.

B.C. 434. Apollo's temple at Daphne, built during a period in which pestilence raged.

We have reason to suppose that the first cares of the consuls were to appease the anger of the gods, on account of the plague which then ravaged Italy, and which lasted two years. No malady ever caused more alarm. Men and beasts were equally attacked by it. In the streets of Rome heaps of dead bodies were abandoned to dogs and vultures; but however greedy these animals may be of bodies thrown to them to devour, the infection of these bodies would not allow them to approach them. The corruption of the air had caused the pestilence, and the pestilence in its turn increased the corruption of the air. The mortality spread from Rome into the country, and concentrated itself in the city. We may suppose that the consuls did not delay in proceeding to their provinces. — Catrou et Rouillé: *Histoire Romaine*, French edit., vol. xi., p. 422.

P. Minucius Scævola, Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, Consuls. — The new consuls began their office by seeking to remedy the pressing evil which ceased not to afflict Rome. The plague continued its ravages. Those who were seized by it and did not die in seven days fell into a quartan fever

which consumed them with languor. The slaves, whose treatment was neglected more than that of their masters, died in greater numbers. Thus the store of funereal preparations which was preserved in the Temple of Liberty was every day exhausted by the obsequies of those in a free condition who had died. The mortality spread principally among the priests and pontifices. At last it was considered necessary to recur to the gods. After having consulted the Sibylline books, the decemvirs, to whom this care was confided, ordered a day of public prayers ; besides, the consuls made a vow, in the name of the Roman people, by the ministry of the Grand Pontifex Marcius, to institute two days of Feries, and to cause the temples throughout the whole of Rome to be opened, if by this measure the pestilence might cease in the city of Rome and throughout the Roman territory. The pretended protection of the gods had not a sudden effect. The evil ran its course, and prevented the consuls from making their levies easily. —Rouillé et Catrou: *Histoire Romaine*, vol. xi., p. 49 ; *Titus Livius*, liv. iv., c. 13.

Jeux Tauriens.—Catrou et Rouillé, vol. xi., p. 224, Plague of Tarquin the Proud.
Note.—According to the relation of Festus, a contagious malady spread itself at Rome, among pregnant women, under the reign of Tarquin the Proud. The cause of the evil was attributed to the flesh of bulls killed for sacrifices, the remains of which the ministers of religion had offered for sale. They then instituted the Taurian or Taurillian Games, with the view of appeasing the anger of the infernal gods. It has already been remarked elsewhere that the Romans figured the infernal gods as divinities originating evil. According to the testimony of some authors cited by Festus, a troublesome pestilence, which desolated the country of the Sabines, gave origin to the institution of that solemnity ; and if we may believe Festus, the silver which was used to adorn the ceremony was called Taurian.

T. Manlius Torquatus and Cn. Octavius Neps, *consuls*. B.C. 164.
—After many intrigues, T. Manlius Torquatus and Cn.

Octavius Nepos were raised to the consulate and sent into Liguria and Gaul, where they did not signalize themselves sufficiently to deserve one of those inconsiderable triumphs which Rome granted at that time by policy. Ease reigned in the capital. This was usual in times of peace. The Sibylline books were consulted, and by an ordinance of the decemvirs sacrifices were ordered in the thoroughfares and in the different temples of the city. Other pretended prodigies procured to the Romans still newer institutions of religion. They expiated the city by numerous victims; because, said they, the temple of the gods Penates had opened of itself during the night, and wolves had entered into the streets of Rome.—*Catrou et Rouillé*, liv. xii., p. 224.

Year of Rome 300. *Year of Rome 300*.—It appears extraordinary that the Romans should have dispensed so long with the use of medicine; and if we oppose the authority of Pliny to that of Dionysius Halicarnassus, the plague, says the latter, having visited Rome in the year 301 from the foundation of the city, and raging more furiously than any other pestilence that had occurred in the memory of man, it carried off almost all the slaves and half of the citizens. The physicians were not sufficient to attend to all the sick.—Leclerc: *Histoire de Médecine*, 2nd part, liv. iii., c. 1.

Year of Rome 666. *In the year of Rome 666—Consuls Cneus Octavius and Lucius Cornelius*.—All of a sudden the plague manifested itself, but with such violence, that in a few days it carried off eleven thousand men in his camp. From thence it communicated itself to the army of Octavius, but with less violence. The contagion was not sufficient to punish so great a malefactor as Pompeius was.—Le Rouillé et Catrou, *Hist. Romaine*, tome xiv., p. 572.

Year of Rome 290. *Lucius Ebutius Elva* is made consul for the year 290, and dies of the plague.—P. 389.

Furius Philus Marcus.—In his consulship several abuses are reformed, which the late misfortunes of the Republic made it necessary to connive at.—Vol. iii., p. 215, *Catrou et Rouillé*.

The Apollinarian Games, when instituted, and a full account of all that related to them.—Catrou et Rouillé, *Hist. Rom.*, vol. 3, p. 268, note 4.

The account Macrobius gives of what passed at the first celebration of them.—*Ib.* They are celebrated a second time in the year 542 of Rome.

Year of Rome 313.—*Geganus Macerinus Proculus is made consul for the year 313.*—Vol. i., p. 317, *Catrou et Rouillé*. And in his time the Republic is reduced to the brink of ruin by a famine, plague, and seditions of the people.—Page 517.

Year of Rome 261—*Geganus Macerinus, consul.*—His administration, though not disturbed by foreign wars, was made very uneasy by a dreadful famine, and the distempers and tumults which are the usual consequences of such calamities.—Vol. 1, p. 294, 5, 6, and 7, *Catrou et Rouillé*.

Year of Rome 390—*Genucius Lucius is made consul in the year 390.*—Rome is greatly infected with a plague and with superstition during his administration.—Vol. ii., p. 87, *Catrou et Rouillé*.

Year of Rome, 300.—The two consuls and an infinite number of Romans perished by the pestilence.—*Catrou et Rouillé*, vol. iii. Nearly the half of the inhabitants of Rome perished by the pestilence.

Year of Rome 312.—Famine, pestilence, and sedition were the evils against which the Republic had to combat.—*Catrou et Rouillé*, vol. viii., p. 353.

Year of Rome 317.—Pestilence showed itself among the troops, and spread in the Roman territories.—*Catrou et Rouillé*, vol. iii., p. 373.

Year of Rome 318.—In the following year, when Julius Iulus was consul for the second time with Lucius Virginius, the plague became still more furious; the ravages which it caused in the city and in the country were extreme.

Year of Rome 339.—The plague supervened at Rome: we may say that it caused there less evil than might have been expected from the plots of the tribes. The

contagion interrupted the levies by its prey. Each one retired into his own house, shut himself up in his dwelling, and had no other care except to preserve himself from the contagion. The city escaped with a small number of deaths, but there were many ill of the plague.—*Catrou et Rouillé*, vol. iii., p. 452.

Year of Rome 388. *Year of Rome* 388 of *Camillus*; *vide Catrou et Rouillé*, *Hist. Rom.*, vol. iv., p. 214.

Year of Rome 405.—*Valerius and Popilius Lænas*.—While Popilius and Valerius were together at the head of affairs, the Republic found itself quite in a state of inaction. war to sustain—no enemy to combat—no intestine faction to suppress; as if it had been the fate of Rome to suffer when it was not actively employed. The pestilence carried off as many citizens as it would have lost by war. To arrest this malady, *Lectisternia* were instituted.—*Catrou et Rouillé*, *Hist. Romaine*, tome iv., p. 338.

Year of Rome 420. *Year of Rome* 420.—*Lucius Papirius Cursor and C. Paetilius Libo, consuls*.—Pestilence ravaged Rome and the comitia were not held. The same consuls remained in office for two years.—*Vide* vol. viii. of *V. Verrius' Annals of Rome*.

Year of Rome 488. *Year of Rome* 488.—We have already said that it was ordinary amongst the Romans when they were not at war to be afflicted with domestic troubles. In this interval of tranquillity, plague showed itself at Rome, if we may believe the testimony of a historian who often exaggerates:—“Never did a contagion cause greater ravages in the town and in the country. It is uncertain whether it commenced the preceding year, or if it only broke out under the last consulate of Fabius Gurses. At least, we are assured that it lasted more than two years. In these public disasters the Sibylline books were consulted as the ordinary resource, and Capperonia, the Vestal Virgin, was doomed to be sacrificed, but she committed suicide.”—*Catrou et Rouillé*, vol. vi., p. 286.

Year of Rome 490. *Year of Rome* 490.—In the meantime the pestilence

of the preceding years made itself felt at Rome. They had recourse to a remedy already employed. The Republic created a dictator, Cn. Fulvius Centumalus, who chose Q. Marcius Phillipus his master of horse; and a nail was fastened in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.—Catrou et Rouillé, *Histoire Romaine*, vol. vi., p. 363.

Year of Rome 519.—L. Posthumius Albinus and Sp. Carvilius (Orosius, lib. 4, c. 12).—The Praetor P. Cornelius went to make war in Sardinia, but had not the same success. The air of Sardinia is bad, and the water is partly salt and partly stagnant. Very soon the pestilence infected his army, and he himself was carried off by the contagion. This contingency revived the courage of the Sardinians.—*Tit. Liv.*, b. 20, p. 30; Rouillé et Catrou, *Histoire Romaine*.

Year of Rome 540.—Siege of Syracuse by Marcellus.—Year of
Rome 540. It appears that heaven then took pleasure to combine all the scourges of its anger against unfortunate Syracuse; in addition to other calamities, a pestilence supervened to afflict them. At first, the contagion commenced in the country. The heat of the climate and of the season had corrupted the air, and the filth which the sea ordinarily leaves upon the shore when the waters retire, had still further deteriorated it. The two camps of Himilco and Crispinus were first attacked. Then the malady communicated itself to the army of Marcellus, from the intercourse of that of Crispinus with it. Soon after Acradina was attacked by it; and the famine which was prevailing there would of itself have caused it. Thus around the place, and in the interior of it, nothing was seen but the dead and the dying. From the fear of catching infection, by approaching the dead bodies, they were left without burial, to poison the places where they lay decomposing. Notwithstanding, so many frightful spectacles had hardened their hearts, they were familiarized with death, and they regarded it with dry eyes. The evil committed incomparably less ravages in the two Roman camps than in that of Himilco and Hippocrates. The army of Marcellus had

been long before Syracuse. It was seasoned to the air and the waters of the country. With regard to the Carthaginians, they died without distinction of officer and soldier. Hippocrates and Himilco themselves died of it.

The proconsul comforted the sick of the camp of Crispinus; he caused the part of his army that was encamped without the walls to change their ground; he put the soldiers of it under shelter and under roofs. In fact, they used every precaution, and the mortality was only moderate.—Catrou et Rouillé, *Histoire Romaine*, tome viii., p. 152.

Cn. Fulvius Centumalus is made consul for the year 445 of Rome (this I think ought to be the year of Rome 490, for his name is marked as dictator for that year. Catrou et Rouillé, *Roman History*, English translation, vol. ii., p. 478 of the 6 vol., folio edit.)—He was created dictator for the purpose of driving a nail into the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. *Vide Catrou et Rouillé*, 6 vol. edit., vol. ii., p. 545.

Furius Camillus is seized with a distemper which forces him to lay aside the enterprise of war with the Samnites.—Catrou et Rouillé, vol. ii., p. 218.

Year of
Rome 545.
Plague of
Apollinar-
ian Games.

Year of Rome 545. Apollinarian Games. Consuls, Marcus Claudius Marcellus, T. Quintius Crespinus; Titus Livius, b. 27.—These sinister prognostics lasted several days, and by means of shedding the blood of animals, the fears appeared dissipated. Hitherto, the Apollinarian Games had not yet a certain day fixed for their celebration; Cornelius, who formerly bore the name of Lulla, &c., &c. A pestilence occurring at Rome, but which caused more sickness than mortality, gave occasion to determine these votive games to a certain fixed day.—Catrou et Rouillé, tome ix., p. 5.

Year of
Rome 548;
Plague of
Brutium.

Year of Rome 548 of Brutium.—They speedily received information that the two armies of the consul Licinius and of Cæcilius languished in the country of the Brutians, in a forced inactivity, and produced a pestilence which occasioned a general numbness. The contagion lasted all the cam-

paign, and prevented the Romans from undertaking any enterprise against Hannibal; it is true, that the Carthaginian general saw himself compelled also to suspend all hostilities. Besides that his army was afflicted with the same maladies he saw himself still further oppressed by the most frightful pestilence. Hannibal therefore saw himself constrained to spend the whole summer near the temple of the Lucinian Jupiter.—Catrou et Rouillé, *Histoire Romaine*, tome ix., p. 245.

B.C. 125.—Pestilence in Africa caused by an immense quantity of locusts.—Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, vol. iii., p. 451.

B.C. 101.—Rome had time to organize itself and to bring up the legions of Marius which were encamped on the other side of the Alps. It happened even that the mild softness of the Venetian climate, early and excessive heats, debauchery, excess in wine, and, if we may believe some writers, the use of bread and of cooked meat, produced great ravages among the Cimbri; so that from these causes, at the end of a short time, they found themselves considerably weakened in numbers and in vigour.—Thierry: *Histoire des Gaulois*, tome ii., p. 232.

B.C. 588. *Ezekiel*, v., vi., vii.—1. In God's command to Ezekiel, in the former of these chapters, we have a very express type of the evils that befel the Jews when the Chaldaëans besieged and took Jerusalem. Great numbers of them perished by the pestilence, many were carried off by famine during the siege, others were slain by the enemies, and those who escaped these misfortunes were dispersed and sent into captivity. 2. The prophet, when he proposed this emblem of the Jews' destruction, declared that the Jews should be overtaken with these plagues because they had rejected God's ordinances and profaned his sanctuary; and especially because they had imitated and even exceeded the neighbouring nations in their idolatry.

Observations illustrative of each chapter of the Bible,

by the Reverend Mr. Ostervaldt, Neufchatel, Switzerland.—This prophecy was uttered B.C. 594 (2 *Chronicles*, xxxvi., v. 17). Therefore God brought upon them the army of the Chaldæans (B.C. 590), who slew their young men with the sword in the house of their sanctuary, and had no compassion on young man or maiden, old man, or him that stooped for age. He gave them all into his hand (verse 19), and they burnt the house of the Lord with fire, and brake down the wall of Jerusalem and burned all the palaces thereof with fire.—*Ostervaldt's Bible, loco citato.*

B.C. 665. B.C. 690 to 660.—Thaletes flourished, according to other accounts, from 670 to 660; say, as an approximation for the plague of Thaletes at Sparta, B.C. 665.—*Vide Grote's Greece; Cylon's conspiracy.*

Year of Rome 504. *Siege of Lilybæum.*—During the winter the sufferings of the Romans were very great. Thousands of men had perished in the course of the siege, and the loss of seamen had been so great, &c. Immediately after Hannibal's arrival Himilco made a general sally to destroy the works of the besiegers.—*Lilybæum: Arnold's History of Rome, vol. ii., p. 604.* Hamilcar was defending Lilybæum with the utmost ability and vigour. Asdrubal, a man no less brave, had the command at Drepanum, and had with him a worthy associate in Carthalo.—*Niebuhr's Lectures on Roman History.*

B.C. 570; Year of Rome 182. There is wanting, to complete one of the chronological epochs of epidemic diseases, a plague for the year of Rome 182. In order to supply this defect, I propose to substitute the pestilence referred to by the Prophet Ezekiel in the 28th chapter of his prophecy, at the 23 verse. Referring to Sidon, he says:—

“For I will send into her pestilence, and blood in her streets; and the wounded shall be judged in the midst of her by the sword upon her on every side; and they shall know that I am the Lord.”

The first question is, When was this prophecy fulfilled,

and have we any history of its fulfilment (for which consult Bochart, Abydenus, Megasthenes, and other authorities quoted at the end of this notice) ?

The prophecy regarding the warlike attack on Sidon immediately follows the same Prophet's announcement of the fall of Tyre, after a nineteen years' siege by Nebuchadnezzar, the King of the Chaldaeans. Are we entitled to suppose that the Siege of Tyre was cotemporaneous or immediately preceded the Siege of Sidon ? We know that the fall of Tyre occurred in B.C. 573.

I am much more inclined to consider this prophecy, as referring to the date above, alluded to the final fall of Sidon by Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 351, as it does not seem to have been the intention of the Prophet to refer to an event so far distant, as such a remote event could have little effect in reforming all or any of the inhabitants ; and we must consider this as one of the chief objects of prophetic denunciations—namely, to lead to a reformation of manners. The authorities that may be consulted on this subject are :—Abydenus, Berosus, perhaps Sanchoniathon, Philo-Biblius, Eusebius, Syncellus ; all these are referred to by Dr. Stackhouse. Sanchoniathon referred to the ruin of Sidon. Prideaux's *Connexion*, Bochart's *Chanaan*, Megasthenes, Vitrunga, Eusebius, Justin, Trogus as quoted by Bishop Newton on the Prophecies relating to Tyre, p. 162.

This is what we find written of Shalmaneser in the Chronicles of the Syrians—Now the new comers in Samaria are called Chuthites, from a country of Persia of that name, and from the River Chuthah, from which they had their origin. There were five nations of them, and they brought as many of their own country gods along with them, highly provoking the true and the Great God to indignation against them, for the worship they paid to these idols, so that they were visited with so dreadful a plague that the place was well nigh unpeopled with it ; and finding no relief from any human means, they were advised by the Oracle to have recourse to the worship of

the Great God, for their case was desperate and hopeless without such an application. The people immediately upon this, sent for commissioners to attend the King of Assyria, with a petition that he would be pleased to send them some of the priests that were carried away captives with the Israelites. This being granted, and the priests brought as they desired, they had the law of Moses read, with an explication upon the practice, and the reason of their religion and discipline, which had so powerful an effect upon them, that they gave themselves wholly up to the study and exercise of it: and soon after the pestilence ceased.— Flavius Josephus' *Jewish Antiquities*, book ix., chap. xiv., vol. ii., p. 115.

Sennacherib, at his return from the Egyptian War, found his army that he had left under the command of Rabshakeh, almost quite destroyed by a judicial pestilence, which swept away in general officers, tribunes and common soldiers, to the number of 185,000 men, the first night they sat down before the city. This dreadful mortality put Sennacherib in such a fright, partly as it was a stroke of divine vengeance and partly for fear of the rest of his army, that he made all possible haste back again, by great marches, to his palace at Nineveh.— Flavius Josephus' *Jewish Antiquities*, book x., chap. ii., vol. ii., p. 120.

B.C. 588.

Jeremiah xxi. and verse 8.—“And unto this people thou shalt say, Thus saith the Lord; behold, I set before you the way of life, and the way of death.” Verse 9.—“He that abideth in this city shall die by the sword, and by the famine, and by the pestilence: but he that goeth out, and falleth to the Chaldeans that besiege you, he shall live, and his life shall be unto him for a prey.” Verse 10.—“For I have set my face against this city for evil, and not for good, saith the Lord: it shall be given into the hand of the King of Babylon, and he shall burn it with fire.”

But in the ninth year of Zedekiah's reign, the tenth month and the tenth day of the month, the King of Babylon came once again with his army to Jerusalem, and

laying siege to it, tried all the ways in the world for a matter of eighteen months to master it, either by art or by force; but it still held out against not only a powerful enemy before it, but against a raging pestilence and famine also in the bowels of it.—*Flavius Josephus' Jewish Antiquities*, vol. ii., book x., p. 137.

In the meantime the King of Babylon went on vigorously with the siege; his works were finished, and his towers carried up so high, as to command the town and beat the defenders from the walls, and at this rate they were provided quite round the city for a general assault; and the defence of the place was carried on with much bravery, having plague and famine to contend withal within the town, as well as enemies from without.—*Flavius Josephus' Jewish Antiquities*, book x., chap. xi., p. 139.

Henry's *Commentary on Ezekiel*, xxviii., and 20th verse. B.C. 588.—God will be glorified in the destruction of Sidon—a city that lay very near Tyre, was more ancient but not so considerable, had a dependence upon it, and stood and fell with it. The judgments that shall be executed upon Sidon are war and pestilence—two wasting, depopulating judgments. Verse 23.—They are God's messengers, which he sends on his errands, and they shall accomplish that for which he sends them. Pestilence and blood shall be sent into her streets, where the dead bodies of those shall lie who perished—some by the plague, occasioned perhaps, through ill diet when the city was besieged, and some by the sword of the enemy when the city was taken.

The only other occasion to which this prophecy might probably apply, would be the siege of Tyre by Alexander the Great; but the same objection applies to this date as to the destruction of Sidon by Darius Ochus—that event seems to be too distant. From this prophecy being inserted between the siege of Tyre and the invasion of Egypt, we might suppose that some light might be thrown upon the occasion to which this prophecy refers, namely, whether to

the victorious progress of Nebuchadnezzar, or to that of Alexander the Great; but in this respect the progress of the two conquerors was precisely similar, both conquerors having besieged Tyre, and after the fall of that city invaded Egypt.

Pestilence inflicted on the Israelites, and why.—*U. H.*, vol. iv., p. 85; also vol. xx., p. 428.

Plague, those of Egypt, iii., 373, *U. H.*, *et sequitur*; how long they took in bringing on, 381 (H). A grievous one at Athens described, vol. i., p. 441, *et sequitur* (O); the causes of it, 452 (Q). At Syracuse, vol. viii., p. 139. How communicated to the Romans at Babylon, *U. H.*, vol. xi., p. 60 (X). At Rome, 452 *et sequitur*, and 478. Another brought into Italy, *U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 217 (X); under Commodus, 265; under Gratian, *U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 372, *et sequitur*; under Constantine, vol. xvii., p. 44; under Romanus, *U. H.*, vol. ii., vol. xvii., p. 152.

B.C. 455.	B.C. 455.—Pestilence at Rome.— <i>Niebuhr</i> .
B.C. 445.	B.C. 445.—Pestilence at Rome.— <i>Niebuhr</i> .
B.C. 426 to 323.	B.C. 426.—Pestilence, which continued more or less till 323 B.C.
B.C. 419.	B.C. 419.—Great drought and epidemic disease.— <i>Niebuhr</i> .
B.C. 464.	B.C. 464.—Pestilence in Italy.— <i>Niebuhr</i> .

Niebuhr's Lectures on Roman History.—The plague spreads over the western world, Africa excepted, vol. iii., p. 251. Influence of plagues on politics, literature, and art, &c., *ibid.* Plague at Athens; in Germany, called the “Black Death”; and in Florence, *ibid.* 2,000 persons buried daily during the plague at Rome, 256. Rages in Moesia, 299. Its devastations at different periods, iii., p. 251. The last plague that occurred in Rome was in A.U.C. 461. All that is mentioned in the interval refers to common epidemics; but in A.D. 167 the real oriental plague was carried into Europe by the army returning from the Parthian war, and spread all over the western world—Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Gaul, Africa alone excepted, or was not reached by it.—*Niebuhr*, vol. iii., p. 251.

Cneus Pompeius. — A Roman general, who made war against the Marsi, and triumphed over the Piceni. He was surnamed Strabo, because he squinted. While he was marching against Marius, a plague broke out in his army with such violence that it carried away 11,000 men in a few days.—Lemprière's *Classical Dictionary*, p. 550.

The following notices of Epidemic Diseases are extracted from Dr. Hecker's work on the Epidemics of the Middle Ages.

1485.—Epidemic visitations of the sweating sickness.

In the beginning of August, 1485, the first eruption among Richmond's troops.

1506.—The summer, the sweating sickness breaks out in London. This was the second visitation.

1517.—Third visitation, in July, outbreak in London.

1528.—In the end of May, fourth outbreak in London, confined to England.

1551.—15th of April, fifth outbreak in Shrewsbury. On the 9th of July it reaches London.

1485.—Glandular plague in Italy.

1483.—Plague in Spain.

1499.—Great plague in London.

1486.—Plague in Spain.

1484 to 1486.—Plague in Spain.

1504.—Plague in Spain.

1503.—Glandular plague in Germany and France.

1505.—Plague in Portugal.

1510.—Plague in North of Europe.

1524.—Great plague at Milan.

1546.—Plague in Netherlands and France.

1542.—Plague in Hungary during the war of the Turks.

1545.—Trousse Galante in France; 10,000 English die at Boulogne.

1543.—Plague and petechial fever in Germany.

1482.—Devastating plague in France, under Louis XI.

1499.—Plague carries off 30,000 of the people in London alone.

1503.—France, in particular, was visited with so severe a pestilence that the inhabitants, to avoid the plague, fled to the woods.

1564.—A destructive pestilence raged in Spain, of which 10,000 died at Barcelona.

1580.—A plague in Europe and Egypt; 40,000 died in Paris.

1510.—Plague in North of Europe.

1557.—Bubo plague; 5,000 died at Delft, in Holland.

1525 to 1530.—Plague in Italy.

1383.—Plague in Milan.

1374.—Plague in Milan.

1399.—Plague in Italy, for the sixteenth time.

1382.—Final visitation of the black death in Italy; 1347, in Genoa; in 1485, in Milan—this city especially felt the violence of the plague.

1349.—Black death terminated in England in August, 1349, after lasting a year. It began, also, in August.

Plagues occurred in 1360, 1370, 1373, 1382, 1301, 1311, 1316, 1335, 1340, 1342, and 1347.

A.D. 1485. In 1485, shortly after the 7th of August, the plague began in Richmond's army, in England.—Hecker's *Epidemics of Middle Ages*.

A.D. 1721. A.D. 1721.—The plague raged with great violence, and carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants of Marseilles.—Brookes' *Gazetteer*.

A.D. 1721. A.D. 1721.—Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of a pestilence.—Brookes' *Gazetteer*, article "Toulon."

A.D. 1625. A.D. 1625.—Oxford. Charles I. assembled a parliament here in consequence of the plague raging then in London.

A plague is mentioned, in the life of George Lesley of Monymusk, as affecting all Italy. Scott's *Magazine*, 1802.—The plague raged in Italy, and all the roads were guarded, to prevent further infection.

A.D. 1544. A.D. 1544.—The town of Dundee—which was the first of the Scottish burghs that embraced the Reformation—

having been visited with a severe plague, Wishart no sooner heard thereof than he hastened to the scene of death with as much earnestness as others were flying from it.—*Sketches of Church History*, by M'Crie, vol. i., p. 34.

A.D. 1603.—Bills of mortality were compiled in a more A.D. 1603. formal manner in 1603, after the great plague of that year. The London bills of mortality were regularly kept from this year; they were originally intended to give notice of the plague.—Maunder's *Treasury of History*, page 352.

A convention of the estates was called, money was A.D. 1584. voted, and levies were set on foot for a royal expedition to suppress Maxwell, but the severe pestilence that broke out in Edinburgh occasioned the delay of the projected expedition.—Sir Walter Scott's *History of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 216.

Very nearly at the precise period when Henry the A.D. 1399. Fourth made himself master of the crown of England, the truce between England and Scotland expired. The Scottish borderers took and burned the castle of Wark, &c., to which the English borderers—wasted by a raging pestilence—could scarce offer any resistance.—Sir Walter Scott's *History of Scotland, Cabinet Cyclopaedia*, vol. i., p. 234.

A contagious distemper, resembling a fever and Between dysentery, wasted the land universally, and cut off many A.D. 1419 and 1424. victims. Amongst other distinguished persons who died of this disease, the Earl of Orkney, Douglas Lord of Dalkeith, and George Earl of March, remarkable for the versatility with which he changed sides betwixt England and Scotland, and not less for the good fortune which attended his banner, on whatever side it was displayed. This epidemic seems to have occurred somewhere between 1419 and 1424.

Murdoch Earl of Albany grew weary of exercising an administration over a country wasted by pestilence.—Sir Walter Scott's *History of Scotland, Cabinet Cyclopaedia*, vol. i., p. 263.

Meantime Prince James, the only surviving son of A.D. 1407.

the poor old King Robert III. of Scotland, being now in his eleventh year (1405), required better education than Scotland could afford. The Prince was accordingly embarked for France. The vessel in which he was embarked had not gained Flamborough Head when she was taken by an English corsair. Robert III. survived, laden with years and infirmities, till 1406, just a twelvemonth after this last misfortune. During the Prince's sojourn in England the country was visited by severe pestilence.—*Sir Walter Scott*, vol. i., p. 241.

A.D. 1366. The following seem to be epidemic constitutions:—

A.D. 1405. A.D. 1366, 1405, 1477, 1485, August, 1500. 20,000

A.D. 1477. persons died in 1558, previous to the month of August.

A.D. 1485. In August, 1563, 1,000 victims in one day. In 1603, after

A.D. 1500. A.D. 1588. November 17th, 30,000 deaths. In June, 1625.—Walter's

A.D. 1563. A.D. 1603. *History of England, in annis.*

A.D. 1625. A.D. 1593. The plague visited Marseilles in 1720, Messina in 1743,

A.D. 1603. London 1593, 1603, 1625, 1665.—Tully, *History of the*

A.D. 1625. *Plague in the Islands of the Mediterranean, as it lately ap-*

A.D. 1665. *peared.* Apparently in 1813, 1814.

A.D. 1720. In the plague of Marseilles of 1720, 60,000 fell victims of the plague in seven months. In Messina, 1743, in three months, 143,000 victims. In 1593 the plague destroyed in London 14,503 persons. The disease was imported from Alkmaar.

A.D. 1592. Plagues occurred in 1592, in 1623, 1633, 1675 and

A.D. 1623. 1813. The plague likewise occurred in Bucharest in 1813.

A.D. 1675. —Tully, *History of the Plague in the Mediterranean*, 1813.

A.D. 1813. A.D. 941. The city of Winchester visited by the plague in 941,

A.D. 1348. 1348 and 1668.—Dugdale's *England*.

A.D. 1668. A.D. 1603. Sir Isaac Newton was obliged to leave Cambridge in

A.D. 1625. A.D. 1666. 1666, on account of the plague. In 1603, 56,000 persons

A.D. 1666. died of the plague. In 1625, died in London of the plague, 34,517.

A.D. 1533. At Marseilles, in 1720, the plague prevailed during the

A.D. 1720. autumnal months. At Cadiz the epidemic of 1764 pre-

A.D. 1764. vailed in September and October. That of 1804, in Cadiz,

A.D. 1804. A.D. 1785.

commenced in August and ceased only in December. That of Paris, in 1533, in September. At Carthagena, in 1785, they lost during the autumnal months 2,500 persons, and during the succeeding year 2,300.—Tully, *Plagues of the Mediterranean*.

The following List of Plagues is copied from the Penny Encyclopædia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

B.C. 1491.—The plagues of Egypt.—*Exodus*, xii.

B.C. 1490.—In the Wilderness.—*Numbers*, xi.

B.C. 1250.—Of Ægina.—Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, liv. viii., p. 253.

B.C. 1190.—In the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.

—*Iliad*, book 1st.

B.C. 1141.—Among the Philistines.—*1 Samuel*, v.

B.C. 1017.—In Canaan.—*2 Samuel*, xxiv.

B.C. 738.—Of Rome.—*Plutarch in Romulo*.

B.C. 464.—Rome.—*Livy*, iii.; *Dion. Haly.*, x.

B.C. 454.—*Livy*, iii., c. 32.

B.C. 437.—Rome.—*Livy*, iv., 21, 25.

B.C. 430.—Of Athens.—*Thucyd.*, ii., 48, &c.

B.C. 404.—Of Carthage.—*Justin*, xix., 2; *Diod. Sicul.*, xiii. and xiv.

B.C. 366.—Rome.—*Livy*, vii. and 1; *Short, On Air*.

B.C. 296.—*Livy*, x. and 31; *Grotius*, iii. and 21.

B.C. 213.—In the Carthaginian and Roman armies before Syracuse.

B.C. 182 and 177.—Rome and all Italy.—*Livy*, xli. and 21.

B.C. 126.—Numidia and Carthage.—*Livy*, epist. 60; *Oros.*, lib. v.

A.D. 68.—Rome.—*Tacitus, Annal.*, xv., 47, xvi., 13; *Orosius*, lib. vii.; *Universal History*, vol. xiv., p. 139.

A.D. 167, and few following years.—Rome, and a large part of the known world.—*Ammianus Marcellinus*, lib. xxiii.; *Echard's Roman History*, vol. ii., p. 315, &c.

A.D. 187.—Rome and Italy.—*Herodian*, lib. i.

A.D. 252, 270.—Rome, and a large portion of the globe.—*Jonaias*, lib. xii.; *Gibbon*, vol. x.

A.D. 407.—Most of Europe, Asia and Africa.—*Nicephorus*, lib. xiii. and 6, and 36; *Madgeburgh Aut.*, b. v., 13.

A.D. 540, 542 and 590.—A plague raging, with intermissions, in most parts of the world.—*Nicephorus*, xviii. and 18; *Ecclesiast. Hist.*, lib. iv., p. 29.

A.D. 1345 and 1350.—Europe, and most parts of the world.—Boccaccio, *Decameron*, *Prima giornata*, *Muratori*, iii., p. 588; *R. Villani*; Short, *On Air*, vol. i., p. 165; *Univ. Hist.*, vol. xxxii.

A.D. 1562 and 1563.—London, and most of the cities of Europe.—*Thuanus*, lib. xii.

A.D. 1575 and 1576.—Italy, and most parts of Europe.—*Thuanus*, lib. xii.; *Mercurialis*, *On the Plague of Venice*.

A.D. 1580 and 1581.—Grand Cairo, and different parts of France.

A.D. 1600 and 1603.—London, and various parts of Europe.—Maitland's *History of London*; Mignot's *History of the Turkish Empire*, p. 256.

A.D. 1611 and 1613.—Constantinople and France.—*Riverius*, lib. xvii.; Short, vol. i.; Mignot.

A.D. 1625.—London, and various parts of Europe.—Short.

A.D. 1635 and 1636.—London, Nimeguen, and several other places.—Diemerbrœck, *Tractatus de Peste*.

A.D. 1655 and 1656.—Most of Europe; Naples suffered very severely, three parts of its inhabitants having perished.—*Univ. History*, vol. xviii., p. 318.

A.D. 1563 and 1565.—London, and most parts of England.—*Sydenham*; *City Remembrancer*; Hodge's *Loimologia*.

A.D. 1702 and 1711.—North of Europe described, especially as it appeared in Dantzic.—*Dr. Gottwaldt* and *Univ. History*, vol. xxxv.

A.D. 1720.—Of Marseilles.—Chicoynedu, *Traité de la Peste*; Bertrand, *Relation Historique de la Peste de Marseilles*.

A.D. 1743.—Aleppo, and especially as it appeared at Moscow.—By *De Mertens* and *Annual Register*.

A.D. 1743.—Aleppo: Its natural history, by D. A. Russel.

A.D. 1751.—Constantinople.—Chenier's *Morocco*, vol. ii., p. 275.

A.D. 1760 and 1762.—Aleppo, Jerusalem, and Damascus: a Treatise of the Plague, by Dr. Patrick Russel.

A.D. 1770 and 1771.—Constantinople, Poland, and Russia described, especially as it appeared in Moscow, by *Mertens* and *Annual Register*, A.D. 1772, p. 158.

A.D. 1783.—Egypt, Dalmatia, and Constantinople.—Volney's *Travels*, vol. i., p. 192; *Courant*, October, 1783, and October 27th, 1785.

A.D. 1799.—In the French army in Egypt.—*Mémoires de la Peste observée en Egypte pendant le séjour de l'armée de l'Orient dans cette contrée*; Baron Larrey, *Description d'Egypte*; art. "Pestilence," *Penny Encyclopædia*.

The following notices are from the London Encyclopædia, art. "Plague."

B.C. 430.—Thucydides, of Titus, after Christ 80; this was the most dreadful that ever raged at Rome. A.D. 167, of Marcus Aurel. A.D. 430.—Great Britain, after the Picts and Scots had made an invasion of the southern ports of the kingdom. In Kathay in 1346. In Europe in 1348. In 1656 in Naples, from Sardinia, 400,000 died in less than six months. In 1720, in Marseilles, on the first arrival of Europeans at the island of Gran Canaria.

A.D. 1760.—This plague was one of the most malignant and fatal that Syria ever experienced; for it scarcely made its appearance in any part of the body when it carried off the patient.—Abbe Mariti, *Travels through Syria, Cyprus, and Palestine*, vol. i., 278 to 296.

The term pest, pestilence, and plague, were long employed in Great Britain, as were the corresponding terms

in other languages, both in ancient and modern times, to denote simply a disease attacking a great number of persons simultaneously and in succession, and destroying a large portion of those whom it attacked—in short, a wide-diffused and malignant epidemic.

A.D. 1714; Plague of Leibnitz. The Emperor appointed him (Leibnitz) in 1711, Aulic Councillor, and the Czar made him privy councillor of justice, with a pension of 1,000 ducats. Leibnitz undertook at the same time to establish a cabinet or academy of science at Vienna, but the plague prevented the execution of it. The electors of Hanover also made Leibnitz a privy councillor.—Nicholson's *British Encyclopædia*, art. "Leibnitz," vol. iv.

A.D. 1760; Cyprus. In 1760 A.D.—Plague in Cyprus in 1760; many places were left so destitute of inhabitants as not to have enough left to gather the fruits of the earth: it ceased in July.

The following notices of Pestilences are extracted from Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Article—"Pestilence or Plague."

- B.C. 1491.** The plagues of Egypt (B.C. 1491) are described in Exodus, c. ix., &c. The first recorded plague in all parts of the world occurred B.C. 767.—*Petavius*. At Carthage a plague was so terrible, that the people sacrificed their children to appease the gods.—*Baronius*.—B.C. 534.
- B.C. 461.** At Rome prevailed a desolating plague, carrying off 100,000 persons in and around the city.—B.C. 461.
- B.C. 430.** B.C. 430.—At Athens, a pestilence, whence it spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, and caused an awful devastation, described by Thucydides.
- B.C. 188.** B.C. 188.—Another, which raged in the Greek Islands, Egypt, and Syria, and destroyed 2,000 persons every day.—*Pliny*.
- A.D. 77.** A.D. 77 and 78.—A most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily.
- A.D. 167.** A.D. 167, 168, 169.—Plague again ravaged the Roman Empire.
- A.D. 168.** A.D. 168.
- A.D. 169.** A.D. 169.

A.D. 250—265.—Another plague in the Roman empire: A.D. 250. for some time 5,000 persons died daily at Rome, and many A.D. 265. towns were entirely depopulated.

A.D. 430.—In Britain a plague swept away such A.D. 430. multitudes, that the living were scarce able to bury the dead.

A.D. 558.—A dreadful plague began in Europe in 558, A.D. 558. extended all over Asia and Africa, and, it is said, did not cease for many years.

A.D. 746 to 749.—A plague at Constantinople, when A.D. 746 to 200,000 of its inhabitants perished; this plague raged for 749. three years, and extended into Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.

A.D. 962.—In London.

A.D. 962.

A.D. 772.—At Chichester, in England, an epidemic A.D. 772. disease carried off 34,000 persons.—*William of Malmesbury.*

A.D. 954.—In Scotland, 40,000 persons perished of A.D. 954. a pestilence.

A.D. 1094.—In London, a great mortality.

A.D. 1094.

A.D. 1095.—In Ireland.

A.D. 1095.

A.D. 1111.—Plague again in London, which extended A.D. 1111. to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals.

A.D. 1172.—In Ireland, a plague; after Christmas in A.D. 1172. this year, Henry the Second was forced to quit the country.

A.D. 1204.—Plague again in Ireland, when a prodigious A.D. 1204. number perished.

A.D. 1349.—The plague of black death in Italy. A A.D. 1349. plague raged throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously; in London alone, 200 persons were buried daily in the Charter House Yard, 1348.

A.D. 1367.—In Paris and London a dreadful mortality A.D. 1367. prevailed in 1362 and 1367; and in Ireland in 1370. A.D. 1362. A.D. 1370.

A.D. 1383.—A great pestilence in Ireland, called the A.D. 1383. “Fourth,” destroyed a great number of people.

A.D. 1407.—30,000 people perished of a dreadful A.D. 1407. pestilence in London.

A.D. 1466. Plague again in Ireland, superinduced by A.D. 1466.

a famine. Great numbers died, and Dublin was wasted by a plague in 1470.

A.D. 1471. A.D. 1471.—A dreadful plague in Oxford and throughout England; a plague that destroyed more people than two continental wars for the fifteen preceding years.

A.D. 1478. A.D. 1478.—Rapin and Salmon.

A.D. 1485. A.D. 1485.—The awful sweating sickness in London.—*Anglicus*. Very fatal in London.—*Delaure*.

A.D. 1499. A.D. 1499 and 1500.—The plague in London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his Court remove to Calais.—*Stowe*.

A.D. 1506. A.D. 1506.—The sweating sickness mortal in three

A.D. 1517. hours in London. And again, in 1517, in most of the capital towns in England, half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated.—*Stowe*.

A.D. 1528. A.D. 1528.—The sweating sickness again in England,

A.D. 1529. and in North Germany in 1529, and, for the fifth time, in A.D. 1551. England in A.D. 1551.

A.D. 1611. A.D. 1611.—200,000 persons perished of a pestilence at Constantinople.

A.D. 1603. In A.D. 1603 and 1604, 30,578 persons died of the A.D. 1604. plague in London alone. It was also fatal in Ireland.

A.D. 1625. A.D. 1625.—In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished.

A.D. 1632. A.D. 1632.—In France, a general mortality at Lyons, 60,000 persons perished.

A.D. 1656. A.D. 1656.—The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples—being introduced by a transport, with soldiers on board. It raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months.

A.D. 1665. A.D. 1665.—The great plague of London, which carried off 68,596 persons—some say 100,000. Fires were kept up night and day, to purify the air, for three days, and it was thought that the infection was not destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666.

A.D. 1720. A.D. 1720.—60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood—brought in a ship from the Levant.

A.D. 1760.—One of the most awful plagues that ever A.D. 1760 raged prevailed in Syria in 1760.—*Abbé Mariti*.

A.D. 1792.—In Egypt, more than 800,000 persons died A.D. 1792. of plague.

A.D. 1804 and 1805.—In Spain and Gibraltar, immense A.D. 1804. numbers were carried off by a pestilent disease in 1804 A.D. 1805. and 1805.

A.D. 1773.—In Persia, a fatal pestilence carried off A.D. 1773. 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bussorah.

A.D. 1799.—In Bombay, 3,000 died daily, and at Fez, A.D. 1799. 247,000 perished.

A.D. 1828.—Again, at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever, A.D. 1828. much resembling the plague, caused great mortality.

A.D. 1831.—The Asiatic cholera (see cholera) made its A.D. 1831. first appearance in England, at Sunderland, 26th October, 1831; in Scotland, at Haddington, December 28th of the same year; and in Ireland, in Belfast, 14th March, 1832.

A.D. 1848.—The cholera again visited England in 1848 A.D. 1848. and 1849.—*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, article “Plague.” A.D. 1849.

A.D. 644.—A great plague ravages London.—*Haydn*, A.D. 644. London.

A.D. 1406.—Great plague, 30,000 died.—*Haydn*, A.D. 1406. London.

A.D. 1603.—30,578 persons said to perish by the plague. A.D. 1603.

B.C. 128.—Pestilence from the putrefaction of vast B.C. 128. swarms of locusts; 800,000 persons perish in Egypt.—*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*.

The following List of Plagues are taken from a Chronological Table in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia of 1813. They appear to be taken principally from the Chronological Tables of Blair, Playfair, Chautreaux, &c.

A.D. 77.—A great plague at Rome.

A.D. 168.—A plague over the known world.

A.D. 189.—A plague at Rome.

A.D. 207.—Severus goes into Britain, and 50,000 of his troops die of the plague.

A.D. 252.—A dreadful pestilence over the Roman empire.

A.D. 261.—A great plague raged in the Roman empire.

A.D. 312.—Pestilence over the East.

A.D. 333.—A great pestilence in Syria.

A.D. 517.—Five years drought and pestilence in Palestine.

A.D. 532.—A great pestilence in Ethiopia.

A.D. 539.—Italy distressed with war, famine, and pestilence.

A.D. 543.—Asia and Europe desolated by the plague.

A.D. 558.—A plague in Europe, Asia, and Africa, which lasts nearly 50 years.

A.D. 565.—Pestilence in Italy, France, and Germany.

A.D. 590.—Pestilence in Italy and France.

A.D. 599.—A dreadful pestilence in Africa.

A.D. 681.—Pestilence in Saxony, and next year in Syria.

A.D. 746.—A pestilence in Europe and Asia for three years.

A.D. 873.—France desolated by locusts and pestilence.

A.D. 988.—Plague in Germany.

A.D. 1006.—A pestilence throughout Europe for three years.

A.D. 1020.—A dreadful pestilence in Saxony.

A.D. 1230.—Denmark desolated by plague.

A.D. 1242.—A plague in France, Italy, and Greece.

A.D. 1282.—A great plague in Denmark.

A.D. 1315.—Germany afflicted with famine and pestilence.

A.D. 1339.—Denmark desolated by war, famine, and pestilence.

A.D. 1347.—A plague ravages Europe, and is said to carry off a quarter of the inhabitants.

A.D. 1349.—A plague in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other parts of Europe.

A.D. 1405.—Famine and the plague in Denmark.

A.D. 1463.—The plague rages in Saxony and Thuringia.

A.D. 1484.—Famine and the plague rages in Denmark.

A.D. 1500.—A great plague in England.

A.D. 1611.—Two hundred thousand persons died of the plague in Constantinople.

A.D. 1625.—A pestilence in England.

A.D. 1665.—The plague raged in London.

A.D. 1771.—Plague in Moscow.

A.D. 1720.—Pestilence in France.

A.D. 1636.—Plague of Nimeguen.

A.D. 1743.—A plague in Sicily.

A.D. 1005.—Plague in England.

A.D. 1764.—Famine and the plague in Italy.

A.D. 1786.—A plague in the Levant.

A.D. 1500.—Plague in England.

A.D. 1665.—Plague in London.—Various authors; Copland's *Dictionary*, vol. i., p. 775.

A.D. 1625.—Plague in London.

A.D. 1051.—Plague in England.

A.D. 1817.—First appearance of malignant cholera.

A.D. 1831.—First appearance of malignant cholera in Europe.

A.D. 1720.—Plague in Marseilles.

A.D. 1094.—Plague in England.

A.D. 1722.—Plague in Moscow.

A.D. 1112.—Plague in England.

A.D. 1815, 1816, 1817.—Plague in Naples and Venice.

A.D. 1593.—Plague in London.

A.D. 897.—Plague in England.

A.D. 1603.—Plague in London.

A.D. 1849.—Cholera in Europe.

A.D. 1636.—Plague in Holland.

A.D. 187.—Plague in Rome and Italy.

A.D. 1743.—Plague in Messina.

A.D. 1760.—Plague in Aleppo and Syria.

A.D. 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350.—Black Death.—Copland's *Dictionary*, vol. i., p. 768.

A.D. 1813.—Plague in Malta.

A.D. 1636.—In the Netherlands.

A.D. 1576.—Plague in Venice.

A.D. 1793.—Yellow Fever at New York.

A.D. 1764.—Plague in Holstein.

A.D. 430.—Plague in Britain.

A.D. 1794.—Yellow Fever at Philadelphia.

A.D. 180.—Plague in Italy.

A.D. 167.—Plague in Rome, supposed to be the same kind of plague as occurred in A.D. 187, as *Æsculapius* was invoked in both, in the form of a serpent.

A.D. 1606.—A plague.—Voltaire, *Univ. History*.

A.D. 180.—Plague in Italy.

A.D. 1516.—Plague in Germany.

A.D. 1563.—Plague in London.

A.D. 1517.—Sweating sickness in England.

A.D. 1650.—Plague in Marseilles.

A.D. 1504.—Plague in China.—Voltaire, *Univ. Hist.*

A.D. 874.—Plague in France.—Copland's *Dictionary of Medicine*, vol. i., p. 771.

A.D. 1709.—Plague in Dantzic.—Copland's *Dictionary of Medicine*, vol. i., p. 771.

B.C. 426.—Plague in Rome.—Copland's *Dictionary of Medicine*, vol. i., p. 771.

A.D. 1565.—Plague in Hamburg.—Copland's *Dict.*

A.D. 874.—Plague in France and Rome.—Copland's *Dictionary*, vol. i., p. 772.

B.C. 175.—Plague in Rome.—Copland from *Livy*.

A.D. 1580.—Plague in France.—Copland, vol. i., p. 768.

A.D. 68.—In Rome.—Copland, vol. i., p. 768.

A.D. 394.—Plague in Madgeburgh.—Vol. i., p. 772.

A.D. 262.—In Rome.—Vol. i., p. 772.

A.D. 1646.—Valetta, in Malta, visited by the plague.—Copland, vol. iii., p. 204.

A.D. 1675.—Plague in Malta.

A.D. 1606.—A plague, recorded by Voltaire.

A.D. 1621.—Moscow.—Copland's *Dict.*, vol. iii., p. 202.

A.D. 1764.—In Naples.—Vol. i., p. 777.

A.D. 1723.—Plague in Lisbon.—*Copland*, vol. iii., p. 156.

A.D. 1764.—In Cadiz.—*Copland*, vol. iii., p. 167.

A.D. 1437.—A plague.

B.C. 126.—Rome.—*Webster*.

B.C. 44.—A plague in Italy.—*Webster*.

A.D. 49.—Rome.—*Bascombe*.

A.D. 1270.—Army of Louis IX. of France destroyed in Africa by a pestilence.—Tytler's *Univ. Hist.*, p. 286.

A.D. 1485.—Sweating sickness in England, and Europe generally.

A.D. 180.—Plague in England in the time of Marcus Aurelius.—*Univ. Hist.*, vol. xix., p. 560.

A.D. 1516.—Plague in Germany.—Daubigny's *History of the Reformation*.

A.D. 664.—In the year A.D. 664 the city of London was ravaged by the plague.

A.D. 542.—The plague of Justinian first appeared in Egypt.—*Chambers' Papers for the People*, “The Sanitary Movement,” p. 24.

Plague in London, in 1348; in 1563; at the coronation A.D. 1348.
of James the First, which I take to have been in 1603. A.D. 1563.
A.D. 1603.

A.D. 557.—A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which lasts 50 years.—Guthrie's *Grammar of Geography*, p. 957.

The following remarks on Epidemic visitations are extracted from Mr. Niebuhr's Lectures on Roman History.

(“*Civil History of the eleven years preceding the Decemvirate*.)

“ The population of the greatest part of Italy was probably as much lessened by the two great pestilences, as it was forty years after Charles VIII. undertook his disastrous expedition across the Alps, in comparison with its state at that epoch. But depopulation is everywhere soon repaired by an increase of births and a diminution of deaths. Thus, at Rome, it was not so lasting as its effects had on the proportion between the two orders.

“ It affected the close body far more sensibly than that which was open to fresh supplies. Another effect was, that it necessarily weakened the houses in comparison with the commonalty. Many of these must have become utterly extinct at this time, as in the fifth century was the case with the Potitii at a similar season. After these years of mortality, no patrician Tullius, Licinius, or Volumnius, occurs in the Fasti. Three of the houses have a consul at the end of the third century for the first and last time.

“ Romilius, Tarpinius, Aternius, for the first time, perhaps because the decay of such a number of houses had made some room for their's ; for the last time, because their's too had been reduced to a single representative or a few more, and soon afterwards failed ; several of them, though found in the Fasti, till the time of the Gallic invasion—the Achustii, *Æ*guillii, Herminii, Horatii, Lucritii, Meninii, Virginii—disappear then or shortly afterwards ; so that they probably numbered very few families. Thus the patricians lost more and more, lost the character of a body of citizens, and shrank into an oligarchy, whose pretensions to the privileges of their forefathers was as groundless as their strength was inadequate to maintain them. The clientry of the extinct houses were released from their dependence, and only a few individuals who entered into new connexions would be preserved to the order. Most of those who had become free inhabitants would seek admission into the commonalty. Another inevitable consequence of the calamity, was a degeneracy of manners, such as shows itself in the affairs of Cæsar Quercitius. Pestilences, like inhuman military devastations, corrupt those whom they ruin. No afflictions make men better, except such as lead the sufferers to cast away their follies and to grow manly, such as rouse their energy to encounter the evil, at least, if not to overcome it. Very calamitous times, however, serve to awaken a sense of the defects of existing institutions ; many cheer themselves

with the belief that the correction of these would restore their lost prosperity, and this motive, unquestionably, seconded the proposals made at Rome after the pestilence and the military reverses.

(“*Disasters and extraordinary phenomena.*”)

“ For twenty years before the institution of the Decemvirate, Rome was visited by all imaginable scourges, mortalities, earthquakes, calamitous defeats, as though Heaven had determined to exterminate the distracted nation from the face of the earth ; and manifold signs betokened an inward recoil and stir of nature, announcing that the times were out of joint. A similar combination of all natural horrors came upon the city after the lapse of a thousand years, and left it desolate as a grave, three hundred years after Rome had experienced the first pestilence, the ravages of which cannot be compared with this earlier period.

“ The first of these epidemic visitations makes its appearance in the year 282. Its peculiar character is not described ; only that it attacked every one without distinction of age or sex, that it rolled over the city like a torrent or a lava stream, and would have swept all before it had it made a longer stay. This sickness is stated expressly to have visited the rest of Italy.—*Dionysius*, ix. and 42. The same thing is not stated of the second which raged nine years after, in 291, though it is impossible to doubt it was no less wide spread.

“ An account has been preserved of its victims sufficient to give a notion of its ravages, and deserving unqualified credit. It carried off both the consuls, three out of the five tribunes, two of the four augurs, the chief curio, and the fourth part of the senators.—*Lib. ix.*, 67 ; *Liv. iii.*, 6 and 7. Now, though medicine has no resource against the real plague, yet the mortality is always far greater in the lower ranks than in the higher. In the plague of 1628, forty members of the great council of Berne, and 300 persons on

the whole.—*Meyer*, i., 532. The great council reckoned on an average 250; the city had not at that time above 12,000 souls at the utmost, probably much fewer. Higher because the former cannot retreat from the contagion, and they perish for want of attendance and nourishment; while a strong constitution will save many who are provided with these appliances: such a proportion appears in the return of the same sickness ten years after in 300. Among the dead on this occasion, the annals specially enumerated one of the consuls, another one elected to supply his place, four out of the ten tribunes, an augur, and one of the three great flamens, many senators, half the free inhabitants, and all the slaves are said to have perished.—*Livy*, iii., 32; *Dionysius*, x., 53. The fact that Lucretius did not describe these domestic plagues, even if he had been obliged to draw his materials from the Attic historian, proves how completely the Romans, in the time of Cæsar, were strangers to their own early history.

“On the nature of the disease here again nothing is stated; when Dionysius paints the misery it brought with it, he is evidently borrowing from Thucydides or indulging in rhetorical invention. The utmost he can have found in the annals is that the calamity and the distress were greatly heightened by the practice of throwing the corpses into the sewers or directly into the river, when hands and means for burying them failed. Hence I am just as little inclined to copy his description as to attempt myself, after the models of Thucydides or Boccaccio, to pourtray the cheerlessness, the despair, the giddiness, the superstition, the recklessness, the heartlessness, and licentiousness of such a horrible period. This pestilence attacked the neighbouring states, the Volscians, Æquians, and Sabines, with equal fury.—*Dionysius*, x. and 53. We are not to suppose that its ravages were confined to the horizon, which at that time bounded the views of the Roman annalist; they undoubtedly spread over the whole peninsula, and produced or promoted many changes. From its propagation in the enclosed, and even in the mountainous

districts, it may be conjectured to have been of a different kind from the Attic, which broke out only sixteen years later; for this, like the yellow fever, appears not to have moved far from the sea or great rivers. This much is certain, that the distress was such, the fields were left uncultivated, which gave rise to a famine next year.—*Dionysius*, x. and 54. It was just the same after the plague of 1348.—*Matteo Villani*, i., 4 note.

“No occasion is stated for the eruption of the pestilence in 301. That of 291 broke out, like the Attic one, when the city was thronged with the peasants who had taken refuge in it, with their property, from the enemy. The dejection generally prevalent may have acted as a predisposing cause, as in Cadiz in 1800. The want of fodder and even of water for the cattle driven within the walls could not fail to breed diseases among them, which rendered the men likewise more susceptible of contagion, and even prompted its development; and the fugitives, who, for want of a hospitable roof, passed their nights under porticoes or in open places in the dog-days and September, were liable to the malignant fevers of the country and season, even within the enclosures.

“The same causes operated at Athens. Thucydides, however, does not trace the disease to them; on the contrary, he is persuaded that it came from *Æthiopia* and *Egypt*, thence it was brought on board a ship to the *Piræus*, where, like the yellow fever, it quickly broke out with violence under the favourable circumstances just mentioned. The real origin of the Italian pestilences, as of the Attic one, was probably connected with the volcanic convulsions that took place about this same time. Cotemporary with the second Attic pestilence were the dreadful earthquakes of the same period (*Thucydides*, i., 23; iii., 89), which, however, affected Attica but slightly. The cause, therefore, must lie deeper than that infection of the air and waters which takes place in an extensive region shattered by volcanic action, as in Calabria in 1783. I will not, indeed,

venture to assert that violent and far-spreading earthquakes and eruptions of lava are always attended with great mortality. This conjecture may be reserved for the decision of a future age, better furnished with the means of examining it. On the other hand, we know that the Black Death, the progenitor of the present oriental plague, arose in China in 1347, after terrible earthquakes and changes of the soil, which they had rent and shattered (624, Desguigne's *Histoire des Huns*, p. 223 *et seq.*), at a time when the world had been quite free from this scourge for more than 700 years, that is, ever since the extinction of the pestilence which appeared in the reign of Justinian. It was during a period of incessant earthquakes, self-engendered, like an immediate angel of death. The village, near Pelusium, where it first appeared was well known, as, in India, Sir Gilbert Blane says they point out that in which the cholera sprang up a few years ago. The dreadful mortality, too, which prevailed in Italy and Greece about the year of Rome 460 fell out at least very near a time of unusual volcanic convulsions. If we look about for such at the period of the two Roman epidemics, and suppose that even the first, though rapid in its passage, was really a pestilence, and that the statement of the general mortality was not an addition made by Dionysius, while the annals, perhaps, merely speak of an influenza, we find that it occurred only three or four years before the earthquake in Taygetus, by which Sparta was destroyed, 626. This happened in Olympiad 79.—See Wesselink on *Diodorus*, xi., 63. I think I can come still nearer to the point, for the fourth year of Auchidamus, in Plutarch (Timon, ch. 16), is confessedly a wrong number; if the correct one is δ , instead of δ , we get Olympiad 79.2, that is, if 365 fell in Olympiad 99.3, according to the approximate synchronism with which we must content ourselves for these early times, the year of Rome 284; and that period's history has reached us so imperfectly that the records of cotemporaneous shocks of very destructive force may easily have been lost. As to the year 291, if that date be not still too early for an

accurate chronology, and if the eruption of *Ætna*, which took place in Olympiad 81, fell in the first year of that Olympiad (27 *Ælian* in *Stobæus*, *Florill's*, 79, 38, a passage to which I was directed by Scaliger or Eusebius, 1590—Note), this eruption coincided exactly with the pestilence, or, at all events, the two events lie very close to each other. As to the epidemic of 301, it probably sprang, like the second Attic pestilence, from the embers of the preceding one, which, favoured by circumstances, burst again into a blaze. The northern lights, too, which were seen at this period, were evidently connected with the ferment in the bowels of the earth. In the years 290 and 295, the firmament seemed on fire (28 Note, 'cœlum ardere visum est plurimo igne,' *Livy*, iii., 5 and 10), broken by flashes of lightning, armies and the tumults of battle were seen in the sky, and sounds were heard which rarely heightened the terror of this phenomenon, except in the arctic regions.

—*Dionys.*, xi., and 2.

"The keepers of the books of fate were undoubtedly consulted about these appearances, and registered the above-mentioned facts in their commentaries, which are expressly cited by *Censorinus*, chapter 17, as extant from the year 298. As they were certainly kept in the capitol, they may very well have been preserved. It is no doubt from the same authentic source that we draw our information of another phenomenon which is said to have occurred in the year 295; therefore, however incredible it may seem, it ought not to be rejected as an idle tale.

"There fell, we are told, a shower of flakes like flesh, which the birds devoured. What remained on the ground did not rot (31 *Dionysius*, x., 2; *Livy*, iii., 10). It is not even said to have been literally flesh—was it worms? Perhaps no similar phenomenon has been remarked since physical phenomena have been generally and carefully preserved; yet, how short is the time during which such observations as did not seem intelligible and rational, according to the system of the day, have been faithfully

registered? But if even no such phenomenon had ever occurred again, would this warrant us in denying the truth of a statement attested by cotemporary authority? No more than we have any ground for scoffing at the Mosaic law because no such thing is now known, or even conceivable, as a leprosy affecting clothes and walls. We can merely compare that horrible disease in its present state with what it once was, as we do Vesuvius with the volcanoes which of yore filled whole regions of the earth.—Page 277 of Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, vol. ii.

Year of
Rome 350. “This was the plan which was adopted to cause the cessation of the plague which afflicted Rome 350 years from its foundation. The Romans, says Aurelius Victor, sent to Epidaurus, by the advice of the oracle, ten deputies, of whom the principal was Quintus Ogulnius, to bring the god Æsculapius to Rome. These deputies, when they arrived at Epidaurus, as they were admiring the statue of Æsculapius for its extraordinary size, they perceived at that moment—emerging from the base of the statue—a serpent, which impressed upon the minds of all present more of veneration than of fear, and which, passing through the middle of the town, through the crowd—astonished with this prodigy—brought itself to the vessels of the Romans, and went straight to the apartment of Ogulnius. They built a temple in the same place, and the pestilence ceased.”—Leclerc, *Hist. de Médecine*.

The following notices of epidemic diseases which occurred in ancient Rome are extracted from the index to Catrou et Rouillé, *Roman History*, vol. vi., article “Plague.”—A plague rages in Rome in the time of Romulus, year of Rome 15 and 16 (vol. i., p. 47). Another in the time of Tarquin the Proud, year of Rome 242 (p. 181). Another in the time of Numa, about the year 50 of Rome, rages all over Italy (p. 64). Another commits great ravages in the country of Volsci, year of Rome 261 (pp. 65 and 295), and almost unpeopled the city of Velitræ (*ibid.*). Another plague attacks Rome in the year 281 (p. 366), and carries

off great numbers of people (p. 368). Another rages violently at Rome in the year 290 (p. 388); this, according to Livy, was foretold by extraordinary prognostics (*ibid.*, note 13); the two consuls and a great number of the people die of it (p. 389), but a stop is at last put to it (p. 390). In the year of Rome 300 the city is laid waste by another (p. 433). In the year 313 by another (p. 517). In the year 317 by another (p. 524). In the year 341 by another (p. 553). In the year 388 by another (vol. ii., p. 80); great pains are taken to appease the anger of the gods on this occasion (pp. 82 and 83). In the year 405 Rome is visited with another (p. 192). In the year 458 with another (p. 346, note 104, p. 348). In the year 461 with another (p. 372). In the year 488 another extraordinary plague ravaged Rome (p. 516). In the year 491 another, or rather the same continued (p. 545). In the year 545 Rome was visited with this scourge (vol. iii., p. 382). In the year 548 another plague destroyed great numbers in the consular army (p. 466). In the year 578 another destroyed multitudes in Italy (p. 352). In the year 588 Rome was visited with another (p. 515).

PESTILENCES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED PRINCIPALLY SINCE THE TIME OF CHRIST.

One Judas and one Saducus spirit up the Jews to ^{A.D. 7;} commit the most horrid butcheries. This brought on a ^{*U.H.*, vol. xix., p. 502.} famine and a pestilence.—*Universal History*, vol. x., p. 284.

At Rome a plague swept off 30,000 persons in a small ^{A.D. 65;} time. This plague happened in the reign of Nero.—^{*U.H.*, vol. xix., p. 529} —Plague ^{of Nero.} *U.H.*, vol. xiv., p. 206.

The most dreadful plague ever known in Rome followed the conflagration, during all which Titus behaved in the most tender and compassionate manner to the afflicted.—*U.H.*, vol. xiv., p. 387.

A dreadful inundation of the Tiber overthrows many private and some public buildings, &c.; and a general

—Plague of Lucius Verus. *U. H.*, vol. xiv., page 582.

A.D. 162; *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 357
—Plague of Lucius Verus. Having thus put an end to the war, on his return he lost more than half his men by sickness and famine. The emperor Verus remaining all the while at Antioch or Daphne, wallowing in debaucheries, and on his return to Italy carried off the plague with him that destroyed a vast number of his own men and many more of the Italians.—*U. H.*, vol. x., p. 556.

Plague of Lucius Verus, A.D. 169; *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 557. Both emperors leave Rome, and repair, in the depth of winter, to Aquileia; but are forced to retire on account of the plague raging there vehemently.—*U. H.*, vol. xiv., p. 588.

Plague of Lucius Verus, A.D. 170; *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 556. The plague having much weakened the Romans, they are obliged to admit the slaves, gladiators, &c.; and a dreadful inundation of the Tiber overthrows many private and some public buildings, carries away a great number of cattle and people, and lays the country for a great distance under water. This was followed by earthquakes, conflagrations in several provinces, and a general infection of the air and a famine in Rome, which the two emperors took great care to supply with corn from distant places at their own expense.—*U. H.*, vol. xiv., p. 582.

Plague of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 180; *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 560. The emperor Marcus Aurelius dies at Sirmium, now Sirmich, in Sclavonia, of the plague that had been in Italy for several years past, on the 17th of March.—*U. H.*, vol. xiv., p. 613.

Plague of Commodus, A.D. 188; *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 562. A dreadful plague broke out that lasted three years; and which, in Rome only, frequently carried off 2,000 persons in a day.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 562.

A.D. 252; *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 584
—Plague of Gallus and Volucian. A terrible plague breaks out first in *A*ethiopia, and spreads all over the Roman provinces, sweeping off prodigious numbers of people at Rome as elsewhere.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 166.

A.D. 261; *U. H.*, vol. xix., p. 587. One Macrinus, by birth an Egyptian, by the assistance of Ballista is declared emperor. Egypt and other eastern countries submit to him at Alexandria. The con-

tentions rose so high, that commerce and converse were stopped, and this introduced a general famine and terrible plague, so that the numerous inhabitauts were soon reduced to a small number.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., page 181.

Many parts of the empire of Rome are overcast with thick clouds and a great darkness for several days together, attended with a dreadful earthquake and terrifying claps of thunder, the earth opening in many places and swallowing up the people and their habitations. The sea swelling uncommonly, broke in upon the continent and drowned whole cities; and the plague raged with great violence in Egypt, Greece, and Rome, at which last place it swept off 5,000 persons a day for some time.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 183.

Claudius prepares to go against Zenobia, but is prevented by a terrible plague that breaks out in his army, of which great part and himself die at Sirmium, in Pannonia, having reigned two years and one month.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 197.

The Burgundians break into Gaul afresh, with prodigious numbers of men; but a famine and a plague happening among them, they became an easy prey to Maximian, Diocletian's partner in the empire.—*U. H.*, vol. xviii., p. 500.

A terrible famine and plague breaks out in the east, which particularly fell upon the eyes and rendered abundance blind.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 321.

Syria, Cilicia, and Thrace, are grievously afflicted with the plague and famine, which sweep off great numbers of the people. A bushel of wheat being sold for four hundred pieces of silver, Constantine sent to the Bishop of Antioch thirty thousand bushels of wheat and a prodigious quantity of corn.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 251.

Dreadful earthquakes were felt in every province north of the cities of Palestine. Libya, Sicily, and Greece, were overturned: Nice was utterly ruined, and Constantinople greatly damaged. A general drought produced a famine, and that was followed by a dreadful plague.

A.D. 377; Gratian makes a law vastly in favour of the clergy and
U. H., vol. xix., p. 628 all in anywise belonging to the Church. A terrible plague
—Gratian swept away vast numbers of people in all the western
provinces.—*U. H.*, vol. xv., p. 579.

A.D. 384; Proculus, Count of the East, being accused of extor-
U. H., vol. xix., p. 632. tion, &c., at Daphne, near Antioch, was ignominiously
deposed. This year a dreadful plague raged at Antioch,
and most cities of Africa.—*U. H.*, vol. xx.

A.D. 406; A dreadful fire reduced great part of Constantinople
U. H., vol. xix., p. 604. to ashes on the 25th of October, and such multitudes of
grasshoppers infested Egypt, that turned day into night,
and by the stench of them after they were dead occasioned
a great plague, that carried off abundance of people.—
U. H., vol. xvi., p. 43.

A.D. 408; The Roman soldiers, upon Stilicho's death, murdered
U. H., vol. xix., p. 647. the wives and children of such heathen auxiliaries as he had
hired; upon which 30,000 of them joined Alaric, who
thereupon sends to Honorius, and offers to retire and
never return again, and goes and besieged Rome. A
famine soon began in the city, and that was followed by a
plague.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 50.

A.D. 427. Thrace was laid waste by the Huns, but a plague
A.D. 425. raging in the army, they retired.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 94.

A.D. 446; $\ddot{\text{A}}$ Etius being this year consul the third time, the
U. H., vol. xix., p. 663. Britons, cruelly harassed by the Picts and Scots, beg
—Pestilence of assistance from him, but obtain no relief. What the sword
Vortigern. left the plague took away, so that they were obliged to
invite the Saxons, who came to that island.—*U. H.*,
vol. xviii., p. 295.

A.D. 447; A terrible plague in the foregoing and this year rages
U. H., vol. xix., p. 663. in most of the provinces, and a violent earthquake over-
turned several cities and great part of the new walls of
Constantinople.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 110.

A.D. 472; Ricimer revolts from Anthemius, and besieges him in
U. H., vol. xix., p. 573. Rome. The Romans, though afflicted with the famine and
the plague, made a stout resistance.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi.,
p. 152.

Cosserhoes invades the Roman territories afresh. A.D. 543; dreadful plague rages in Persia; yet he overthrew 30,000 *U. H.*, vol. xix., p.673. Romans, as they attempted to break into Parsamenia, with only 4,000 Persians.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 183.

Chagan, King of the Avari, together with the Gepidae A.D. 595; and Sclavi, enter the Roman territories, swearing they *U. H.*, vol. xix., p.693. would utterly demolish the Roman name; but a violent plague breaking out in his army, swept off multitudes, among whom were seven of Chagan's sons.

A terrible plague breaks out in Calabria, and spreads A.D. 744; into Sicily, Greece, and the islands of the Ægean Sea, and *U. H.*, vol. xix., p.709. then to Constantinople, where it lasted three years with such fury, that the living could scarce bury the dead.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 233.

The Syrian Saracens invade the Roman territories, A.D. 929; but are driven back by the Roman general in these parts. *U. H.*, vol. xix., p.722. A severe frost, that was followed by a plague, which swept off abundance of people.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 277.

A dreadful plague breaks out, and rages so dreadfully A.D. 1033; in Cappadocia, Paphlagonia and Armenia, that the inhabitants *U. H.*, vol. xix., p.731. forsake these provinces.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 605.

The Pataginaceæ, a Scythian nation, cross the Danube A.D. 1049. on the ice, and enter the empire with 80,000 men, and destroy all with fire and sword; but great numbers of them being swept off by the distempers that raged among them, Constantine Arianitis, the Roman general, falls unexpectedly upon them, &c.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 313.

A plague breaking out among the enemy, swept away A.D. 1062. great numbers, and the Hungarians, a Scythian nation, cross the Danube with an army of 500,000 men, and ravage the countries next to it.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 319.

John, Emperor of Constantinople, in order to gain A.D. 1448; assistance from the western provinces, went to the Council *U. H.*, vol. xix., p.759. held at Ferrara. The plague raging at Ferrara, the Council moved to Florence, where the union was effected between the two Churches.—*U. H.*, vol. xvi., p. 400.

A.D. 543. *Extract from Brown's Bible Dictionary, article "Plague."*
 A.D. 589. — It would be endless to narrate the plagues of particular
 A.D. 1010. nations. In A.D. 543 one rose in Egypt, and spread over
 A.D. 1062. the world. In A.D. 558 it revived, and continued 50 years.
 A.D. 1125. Another, in Asia and Europe, of three years, in A.D. 1006.
 A.D. 1239. A.D. 1315. In A.D. 589, 1010, 1062, 1125, 1239, 1315, 1348, there
 A.D. 1348. A.D. 1006. happened most terrible plagues, and which spread far and
 A.D. 1350. A.D. 1350. near. The plague in Italy in 1350, and in which, in some
 places, scarce 10 of 1,000 survived, and innumerable others,
 were terrible. But the most dreadful pestilence that I read
 to have happened was that which began A.D. 250, and
 continued fifteen years, spreading through the whole Roman
 Empire, from Ethiopia on the south—where it began—to
 Britain.

A.D. 449. The first Saxon troops are said to have landed in
 Great Britain in A.D. 449. Though by some this event is
 placed a few years sooner, by others a few years later.—
U. H., vol. xix., p. 172.

A.D. 444. Saxon invasion of Great Britain, by some A.D. 444.
 A.D. 450. Between 450 and 455.—*Vide Gildas, Usher, Bede's Chronicle.* It occurred under Valentinian III., $\text{\textlangle}æ\text{\textrangle}tius$ being
 A.D. 455. Governor of Gaul, Vortigern was King of Great Britain.

Certain it is, if we compare times and actions set down
 by the writer of his life, Philostratus de *Vitâ Apollonius*
Tyaneus, lib. iv., c. l., p. 159., chap. xii., p. 194, especially
 of his clearing the city of Ephesus of a dreadful plague.
 The people erected a statue to him on this account.—
Cave's Lives of the Apostles, vol. i., p. 249.

Apollonius Tyaneus was contemporary with Domitian
 A.D. 96, and came to Rome about the beginning of Nero's
 reign, A.D. 54.

When a great plague raged at Athens and several
 means had been attempted for the removal of it, they were
 advised by Epimenides, the philosopher, to build an altar to
 the proper and peculiar deity to whom it did appertain, be
 he what he would.—*Lives of the Apostles*, vol. i., p. 229;
Laertius, lib. i., in *Vitâ Epimenides*, p. 78. What is the

probable date of this plague? It occurred during the life of Epimenides, who was contemporary with Solon, who died aged 80, about 558 years before Christ; it was on this occasion that the altar was dedicated to the “unknown God” at Athens.—*Acts of the Apostles*, chap. xvii., verse 23.

Curtius being bravely mounted and in armour, threw ^{B.C. 360.} himself into a great gulph that the city of Rome might, according to the oracle, be delivered from the pestilence.—Watson’s *Body of Divinity*, p. 660.

The Lectisternium was first introduced into Rome in ^{B.C. 396.} the time of a pestilence.—*A. U. C.* 356; *Livy*, book v., chap. 13; Adam’s *Roman Antiquities*, p. 295.

The advent of the Saxons into Great Britain, and ^{A.D. 450.} consequently the pestilence of Vortigern, is the year A.D. 450 after Christ.—Lyttleton’s *History of England*, vol. i., p. 60.

George Courtenay Lyttleton’s *History of England* ^{A.D. 1348.} gives a detailed account of the pestilence of 1348, 1349, and 1350.—*Vide* vol. i., p. 565, *ut infra*.

This war which was carried on at the same time in ^{A.D. 1347} Guienne, Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy, exhausted ^{and} _{A.D. 1348.} France and England of men and money; and yet this was not a fit time to destroy mankind for the purposes of ambition; they should rather have united against a scourge of another kind. A deadly pestilence which had made the circuit of the world and depopulated Asia and Africa, was lately come to ravage Europe, and especially France and England.

This pestilence is said to have carried off a fourth part of the human species. It was one of those causes that have prevented mankind from multiplying in this part of the world as they would to that proportion as one would naturally expect.

Mezeray says that this pestilence, with many others, came from China, and that an exhalation issued out of the earth like a globe of fire, which burst and spread its infection over our hemisphere. This is giving a fabulous origin to a

real—too real—a calamity. In the first place we never find that a meteor of that sort is productive of the plague; secondly, the Chinese annals do not make mention of a contagious distemper till towards the year 1504. The A.D. 1504. plague is properly a distemper that belongs to the centre of Africa, as the smallpox to Arabia, and as the poisons that infect the source of life to the Caribbean islands. Every climate has its particular poison on this wretched globe, where nature has chequered good and evil. This pestilence of the fourteenth century was like those which depopulated the earth under Justinian, and at the time of Hippocrates. For the plague in the time of Justinian, *vide* Gibbon's *Roman History*, 4th edition, pp. 327, 332; Voltaire's *Universal History*, vol. ii., p. 11, translated by Mr. Nugent.

A.D. 1346. But the joy and triumph which reigned in the court of A.D. 1347. England was converted into sorrow and mourning by a A.D. 1348. most destructive pestilence which invaded the kingdom as A.D. 1349. well as the rest of Europe, and is supposed to have carried off a fourth part of the inhabitants in every country where it prevailed. In the first six months of the year fifty-seven thousand persons are said to have died of it in Norwich and London, and the churchyards not being sufficiently large and numerous to receive the dead, Sir Walter De Mauny purchased thirteen acres of ground belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital in Smithfield, for the interment of those who perished by the plague.

A.D. 1348. This dreadful contagion spread into Wales and Ireland, and proved principally fatal to the common people; none of the superior class were swept off by this distemper, except three or four of the nobility, and Jane, the King's second daughter, who was seized with it at Bourdeaux, on her way to Castile.

When this terrible disease among the human species abated, the sheep and cattle perished in great numbers, and no bird or beast of prey would touch their carcases, which lay putrefying on the surface of the ground, and by their intolerable stench contributed to increase the pernicious

quality of the air. The corn was spoiled for want of hands to gather it, and hence a dreadful dearth of provisions naturally ensued. The Scots, invited by the prospect of an easy prey in this season of dearth and desolation, made an eruption into the northern counties, and, together with a large booty, carried back the contagion to their native country, where it raged with uncommon violence. — Littleton's *History of England*, vol. i., p. 565.

Note. — Upwards of two hundred persons were buried every day on an average in this ground, from Candlemas to Easter, exclusive of many other burials in different parts of London.—Littleton's *England*, *ut supra*.

In the year 1348 the city of London was visited by a ^{A.D. 1348.} most terrible pestilence. By this pestilence are said to have perished 100,000 persons in the city.—Crutwell's *Universal Gazetteer*, vol. ii., art. "London."

About the year 1348 the plague became most general ^{A.D. 1348;} over Europe. A great many authors have given an account *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, art. "Plague"; of this plague, which is said to have appeared first in the kingdom of Cathay, in the year 1346, and to have proceeded generally westward to Constantinople and Egypt. ^{vol. xiv., p. 795.} From Constantinople it passed into Greece, Italy, France, and Africa, and by degrees along the coasts of the ocean into Britain and Ireland, and afterwards into Germany, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the other northern kingdoms.—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. xiv., p. 795, art. "Plague."

According to Antoninus, archbishop of Florence, the ^{A.D. 1348;} distemper carried off 60,000 people in that city, among *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, art. "Plague." whom was the historian John Villanini.—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. xiv., p. 795.

In 1348 the terrible plague, which spread itself through ^{A.D. 1348.} every country in the globe, reached England. — Dugdale's *England*.

The British plague, immediately preceding the Saxon ^{A.D. 448.} expedition, seems to be uncertain as to date. — *Vide Bede*, Usher; *Gildas*, c. xix., p. 119; *Bede's History*, c. xvi., p. 157; *Univ. Hist.*, vol. xix., p. 575.

A.D. 269. The Goths prepare to invade the Roman empire during 268 to 269. They sail from Athens to Crete, Rhodes, and Cyprus; they lost great numbers of their men by the plague that raged among them. They returned therefore to Macedon to winter, where the contagious distemper completed their ruin. Those who had taken refuge in Mount Hæmas, as we have related before, were before the end of the winter reduced by the plague and famine to a very small number. The Romans, under Claudius, continued harassing the Goths; as the plague at the same time made a dreadful havoc among them, they were in the end obliged to submit. The Emperor dies at Sirmium of the plague, soon after 24th March, 270. — *Univ. Hist.*, vol. xix., p. 274.

A.D. 538. *Siege of Rome by Viteges, defended by Belisarius.* — A famine and plague made dreadful havoc in the city of Rome. The besiegers laboured under as great hardships as the besieged, as the famine and plague made dreadful havoc in their army, which was now greatly reduced. This siege lasted a year and ten days. — *Univ. Hist.*, vol. xix., p. 575.

A.D. 65. *Under Nero.* — At the same time a terrible pestilence raged at Rome, and swept away in a short space thirty thousand of all ranks and conditions. — *Univ. Hist.*, vol. xiv., p. 439.

A.D. 409. Idatius, a bishop of Spain, tells us that, in 409, the
 A.D. 410. country was ravaged on one side by the barbarians, and on the other by a dreadful plague, which daily swept off great numbers; that besides these two evils so great a famine raged, in 410, that many were reduced to the dreadful necessity of eating human flesh. — *Univ. Hist.*, vol. xix., p. 337.

Copland's
*Dictionary of
 Practical
 Medicine,*
 vol. i., p.
 772.

It is recorded, in the *Magdeburgh History*, that in the year 394 or 395 after Christ, swarms of locusts covered Judea, and were driven by the sea and wind and washed upon the shore of Palestine, which filled the air with effluvia which occasioned pestilence among men and cattle. In this case the high temperature of the country, very pro-

bably famine, the frequent consequence of swarms of these insects and other causes, concurred in the production of this epidemic. It is likewise stated in the same History, that swarms of locusts covered a great part of France in 874, and were driven by the winds into the British Channel, and having been washed on shore caused such a stench and sickness, aided by a famine, as to destroy about a third of the inhabitants of the French coast.

King David of Scotland died, 1153. At this time, ^{A.D. 1153.} that is, in the first year of the reign of Malcolm, grandson of David, was ane miserable dearth throughout all the bounds of Scotland; and soon after followit ane violent pest, howbeit it was not contagious to the great mortality of man and beast. This mortality gave occasion to Somerled to make an attempt on the kingdom, and because he saw one half of the kingdom slain by the pest and the other by hunger, he came with ane large people to conquer the Crown.—Hector Boece, *Chronicles of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 308.

Maldwine, King of Scotland.—Ferguhard deceased, on this wise Maldwine, son of Donald, was made king. Not long after, the king went to Scolmekill to visit the sepulchres of his ancestors. At this time rang ane horrible pest, to the great mortality of the people in sundry parts of the world, and ceased not untill the people, by continual prayer, fasting, and good works, pacified the wrath of God. The Scots in these days knew no manner of hot fever, and were preserved from the same by temperance of the mouth; for this cruel pestilence rang never among the Scots until they left the wholesome temperance of their elders, and made themselves ready to receive all infirmities. Colmaine, bishop of Lindisfarne, states, that ane huge multitude of Saxons perished in this pestilence; he bigget ane abbey, and dwelt in it with his brethren to the end of his life.—Boece, *Hist. of Scotland*, book ix., p. 3.

David the Second of Scotland was, as might have been expected from the son of Robert Bruce, dauntlessly intrepid.

He was young, being only about eighteen, when he landed at Inverbervie, and totally inexperienced. Such was the situation and disposition of the juvenile king of a country at once assailed by foreign war with an enemy of superior force, by civil faction and discord in its most frightful shape, and by raging pestilence and wasting famine.

A.D. 1368. In the Parliament of 1368 and 1369 a practice was introduced, for the first time apparently, of empowering committees of Parliament to prepare and arrange in previous and secret meetings the affairs of delicacy and importance which were afterwards to come before the body at large. These were called the Lords of the Articles, who, claiming the preliminary right of examining and rejecting at their pleasure such measures as were to be brought before Parliament, became a severe restraint on national freedom. Amidst pestilence and famine, which made repeated ravages during this unhappy reign, the Scottish national character never showed itself more energetically determined on resisting the English domination to the last. David the Second died 22nd February, 1370

A.D. 1380. — The miseries of this cruel species of hostility, *i.e.*, predatory warfare between the English and Scotch, were enhanced by a contagious disease, which was imported into Scotland by the reckless borderers, whom even the pestilence itself could not deter from spoil. — Sir Walter Scott's *Hist. of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 221.

A.D. 1370. The Scots believing to have come to great profit by their guddes (goods of the English whom they had ravaged) came to irrecoverable dissolution, for with their guddes came so grievous a pest in Scotland that the third part of all the people deceasit. This was the third time that the pest came to Scotland from the incarnation of God 1370 years.

A.D. 1466. However, in these times the divine suffering was so wrought upon by our transgressions, was so provoked, I say, by our unrighteousness, that the whole of England was most severely chastised by each of the elements, like so many scourges prepared by the divine vengeance for the

punishment of a heedless generation ; for an infection prevailed in the pestilent air over the dwellers in the land to such a degree that a sudden death consigned to a wretched doom many thousands of people of all ages, just like so many sheep destined for the slaughter. In the year also from the incarnation of our Lord 1467, in the month of January, there was so great an inundation of the water, by reason of the snows and continued rains, that no man living in our time could recall to mind the like. — P. 443 of Ingulph's *Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland, in anno*.

The forces of Miceslaus now became superior, and he A.D. 1206. in consequence regained possession of Cracow, but did not long enjoy his prosperity, falling a victim to his intemperance ; so that Lechus was restored to the sovereignty in the year 1206. The government of Lechus was the most unfortunate of any of the sovereigns of Poland. In his time the Tartars made an irruption and committed everywhere the most cruel ravages ; but the devastation they had committed produced a famine, which was soon followed by a plague that depopulated one of the most populous countries of the north. In this unhappy situation of affairs death ended the misfortunes of Lechus, who was murdered by his own subjects as he was bathing. — *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xv., p. 281. 3rd edition.

It is always seasonable to insist on such subjects as A.D. 1565. direct us to speak of another world, especially in times of great sickness and mortality, in which thousands of souls night and day have been crowding into eternity—witness the late great plague in 1565, which was of a most dreadful character.—*Time and the End of Time*, religious pamphlet, by S. Fox, p. 30.

Close by the original entrance to the market, which Falkirk. was situated at the eastern extremity of the village of Falkirk, a flat memorial stone lies in a pasture field above the ashes of one James Heugh, who died of the plague. We have been told that many others were interred here who fell victims to the same terrible disease ; and the church-

yard having been denied their bodies, they were in Nature's own cathedral laid.—*Country Newspaper.*

John
Welch.

The plague was at that time very terrible, and John Welch being necessarily separate from his people it was to him the more grievous. But when the people of Ayr came to him to bemoan themselves, his answer was, that Hugh Kennedy, a godly gentleman in their own neighbourhood, should pray for them. This counsel was accepted, and accordingly the plague was stayed.—*Spiritual Watchman.*

A.D. 1296; Plague of Sir William Wallace. In a single year the conquest of Edward had been undone. In the autumn of 1296 his ambitious schemes were crowned with apparent success. In the autumn of 1297 the prize had been wrested from his grasp. Wallace had now other foes to contend with less vulnerable than the English. Famine and pestilence were familiar inmates of the homes which war had spared. Autumn had come, but bringing no harvest-home beneath a burden of golden sheaves. The husbandman had left the plough-shaft to take down the spear from the rafter, to fight for that liberty without which plenty would have but perpetuated a curse. The corpses of the slain had been permitted to lie unburied, and the very air had become tainted with poison. Men whom war and famine had passed by were smitten with an invisible sword at their own hearths—in the very sanctuary of home.—*Country Newspaper.*

A.D. 1262. A great destruction of people this year from plague and famine.—*Census of Ireland from the year 1851, part v., p. 79.*

A.D. 1415. Henry V. took advantage of the disorders of France from the temporary insanity of its sovereign, Charles VI., and the factious struggles of power between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, to invade the kingdom with a large army, which a contagious distemper wasted down to a fifth of its numbers, yet, with this handful of resolute and hardy troops, he defeated the French army of 60,000, under the constable D'Albret, in the famous battle of Agincourt, in which 10,000 of the enemy were slain, and 14,000 made

prisoners, October 24th, 1415.—Tytler's *Universal History*, p. 306.

Henry V.—a prince of great prudence and courage—negotiated and prepared for war at the same time. At length he made a descent upon Normandy with an army of 50,000 men. Here he took Harfleur—wasted by factions; but a contagious dysentery carried off three-fourths of his men—Voltaire, *Universal History*, vol. ii., p. 35.

The sweating sickness raged this year (1517), usually ^{A.D. 1517.} carrying off the patient in three hours; in some towns half the people were swept away, and the terms were adjourned from London for a year and more.—Salmon's *Grammar of Geography*, p. 259.

The labours of this year being finished, the succeeding ^{A.D. 1545.} year, 1545, brought new and greater labours with it, for the plague, increasing in the city and neighbouring villages, seemed as if it would devour all before it.—Clarke's *Martyrology*, p. 359.

1542.—In the year 1542 Mr. Calvin met with many afflictions. The same year, also, there fell out two great evils—famine and pestilence.

1647.—In this year a pestilence of a highly malignant character appears to have spread very generally over Scotland, and it would seem to have fallen with fatal severity on Largs.

1585.—In the year 1585 the plague made its appearance ^{A.D. 1585.} in Edinburgh, on the 4th day of May, and raged till the succeeding month of January, during which time the city was deserted by all who had the means of leaving it. The University was thus wholly deserted at a time when the students were in the very middle of their course, a circumstance—considering that it was but the third year of the establishment—must have been highly prejudicial to its interests. The professors, however, returned about the middle of January, and the students, by an order of council, were ordered to be at their places upon the 3rd of February.—Chambers' *Scottish Biography*, vol. iv., p. 166.

Sicyon, likewise called *Basilico*.—The total ruin of this place is attributed to a grievous pestilence, as a punishment for proselytism; immediately after which, that grievous distemper fell upon the inhabitants, which swept them almost all away, so that it has not been repeopled since. Say for the date of this plague 1646. It occurred a century before the publication of the *English Universal History* in 1747.—*Vide Universal History*, vol. vi., p. 150; also, Sir George Wheeler's *Voyages*, lib. iii.

A.D. 941. Plague in Winchester in these years.—Dugdale's
 A.D. 1348. *England*, vol. x., p. 1,549.
 A.D. 1668.

Woodbridge visited by the plague in 1660, which carried off 300 of its inhabitants.—Dugdale's *England*, vol. x., p. 1,562, *vide* "Durham," &c.

In 1563 the plague again made dreadful ravages, to which 20,000 persons fell victims in the city.—Dugdale's *England*, "London."

1603.—The preparations for the coronation of King James were interrupted by a dreadful plague, which ravaged the city with greater violence than any similar visitation since the reign of Edward III.

A.D. 1625. The commencement of the reign of Charles I. was marked by the return of the plague, which destroyed in the metropolis 35,000 persons.

A.D. 1665. 1665.—This year became remarkable for the dreadful ravages of the great plague, as it is styled, which commenced in December, 1664, and had not entirely ceased till January, 1666.

A.D. 1647. With this intention he, Mr. Durham, came to the college of Glasgow, where he appeared to have taken his degree and to have studied divinity under his celebrated friend David Dickson. The year 1647, in which he received his licences, was one of severe pestilence. The masters and students removed to Irvine.—Chambers' *Scottish Biography*, article "Durham," vol. ii., p. 202.

While Dickson was engaged in his arduous duties at Glasgow, the plague, then a frequent visitor of our Scotch

towns, broke out, on which occasion he prevailed on the masters and students to retire with him to Irvine till the visitation had abated.—*Life of Dickson.*

Nantwich. — The plague broke out in June, 1604, and ^{A.D. 1604.} did not subside till the following March. Nearly 500 perished by this awful visitation. — Dugdale's *England*, vol. viii., p. 1,232.

The plague visited Durham, in England, in the years ^{A.D. 1416.} noted in the margin.—Dugdale's *England*, vol. v., p. 691, ^{A.D. 1589.} ^{A.D. 1597.} “Durham.”

^{A.D. 1568.} — The labour of compiling so rich a collection was undertaken by the author (George Bannatyne) during the time of pestilence in 1568, when the dread of infection caused men to forsake their usual employments.—Chambers' *Biography*.

The pestilence which caused Bannatyne to go into banishment, or rather into retirement, commenced at Edinburgh, upon the 8th of September, 1568, being introduced by a merchant of the name of Dalgleish. — Chambers' *Scott's Biography*.

At the time of the plague of Milan in 1630, of which ^{A.D. 1630.} so affecting a description has been left us by Riapomonti, in his interesting work, *De Peste Mediolani*. The people, in their distress, listened with avidity to the predictions of astrologers and other impostors. — Mackay's *Popular Delusions*, vol. i., p. 225.

Tatta, the capital of Scinde, is a large city, and it is ^{A.D. 1699.} said that a plague, which happened there in 1699, carried off 80,000 of its manufacturers. — Guthrie's *Grammar*, p. 679.

To these complicated evils were added, in the year 1770, that most dreadful scourge, the pestilence, which spread over the frontiers of Turkey to the adjoining provinces of Podolia, Volhynia and the Ukraine, and in the provinces it is said to have swept off 250,000 of the inhabitants.

The destructive epidemic that ravaged Rome in the ^{A.D. 187.} year A.D. 187, and many parts of Italy, was attended

rather than preceded by a disease in cattle.—Copland's *Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, vol. i., p. 770.

A.D. 1407. A.D. 1407.—I think in this year, the year in which Henry the Fourth of England detained the son of Robert the Third of Scotland as a hostage—the son's name was James—in this year a dreadful pestilence destroyed multitudes of people throughout the kingdom, especially in London, where, within a short space of time, no less than 30,000 were swept away by that terrible calamity.—Lyttleton's *History of England*, vol. ii., p. 10, reign of Henry IV.

A.D. 1518. This commotion was followed by the sweating sickness, which raged in England with such violence that several towns lost one-third and others one-half of their inhabitants; the patient generally dying in three hours after he was seized with the disorder.—Lyttleton's *History of England*, vol. ii., p. 167, Henry VIII., 1518.

A.D. 1532. But before the Bill could pass—a Bill for peopling the Northern Marches—the plague broke out in London, and the Parliament was prorogued till the ensuing February.—Lyttleton's *History of England*, vol. ii., p. 189, Henry VIII.

A.D. 1500. A.D. 1500.—As the plague now raged in England with great violence, Henry VII., after having frequently changed the place of his residence, retired with his queen and family to Calais, where he proposed to continue till the pestilence should subside.—Lyttleton's *History of England*, vol. ii., p. 138, reign of Henry VII.

A.D. 449. *The Plague of Vortigern.*—Vortigern prevailed on them to adopt this measure, that is, the Britons to invite the assistance of the Saxons on the departure of the Romans, &c. The council acquiesced in the proposition of Vortigern, and an embassy was, as before related, sent to the Saxons to stipulate their immediate assistance.—Lyttleton's *England*, vol. i., p. 58.

A.D. 1500. A.D. 1500.—The king and court went to Calais, in consequence of a plague which raged very generally throughout England. A.D. 1500. In London alone there were 30,000

victims to the plague. — Maunder's *Treasury of History*, p. 274.

Between July 1543 and 1545. — While the reformer, ^{A.D. 1545.} George Wishart, was thus employed in Ayrshire, word was brought to him that the plague had broken out in Dundee, four days after he had left it, and that the people were anxious that he, George Wishart, the martyr, should return to them. His labours at this time were incessant, when not engaged in preaching he went about constantly visiting the sick, and never hesitated to expose himself to the contagion in its most malignant form. — *Vide* a religious pamphlet, entitled *George Wishart*.

Plague in England in 1416, 1589, 1597. — Dugdale's ^{A.D. 1415.} *England*, vol. v., p. 69, art. ^{A.D. 1589.} "Durham Plague." ^{A.D. 1597.}

With regard to the plague of Dundee in time of Wishart, ^{A.D. 1545.} But while engaged in this part of ^{A.D. 1545.} Scotland, he heard that the plague was raging in Dundee. Wishart, the devoted preacher, hastened thither. In the midst of the disease and misery of the people he preached so as to be heard both within and without the town.

Owing to a plague in London the court removes to ^{A.D. 1548.} Hatfield. — Maunder's *Treasury of History*, p. 303.

Plagues. — Plagues of Egypt, *Universal History*, vol. ii., p. 513, *et sequitur*; how long they took in bringing on, p. 519; a grievous one at Athens, vol. i., p. 167; and another brought into Italy, vol. xiv., p. 587; under Gratian, vol. xv., p. 579; under Constantine, vol. iv., p. 16, or vol. xvi., p. 233, of the *Universal History*.

A great pestilence, dying in one day at Rome 10,000. ^{A.D. 78.} — Tytler's *Univ. Hist.*, "Chronological Table."

A terrible plague swept away vast numbers of people ^{A.D. 377.} in the western provinces. — *Univ. Hist.*, vol. xix. This I call Gratian's Plague, and Gratian began to reign in ^{A.D.} 367.

Hannibal opened the campaign with the siege of ^{B.C. 404.} Agrigentum, before Christ 404 years. Soon after the plague infected the army, and swept away a great number

of the soldiers and the general himself. — Rollin's *Ancient History*, vol. i., book ii., p. 125.

B.C. 404. The siege of Agrigentum had lasted eight months. Himilco ended the war by a treaty with Dionysius. After this treaty was concluded Himilco returned to Carthage, where the plague still made dreadful havoc. — Rollin's *Ancient History*, book ii., part ii., p. 127.

History of the Carthaginians. — The reason why the Carthaginians did not attempt any enterprise and continued inactive was owing entirely to the dreadful havoc made by the plague among them, which, we observed, was a favourable opportunity for the Syracusans, whilst Himilco, master of all the cities of Sicily, expected, &c. — Rollin's *Ancient History*, vol. i., p. 128.

A.D. 1519; Among the crowd of strangers who pressed into the city were the two Papal Nuncios, Marino Carracoli and Jerome Alexander. Carracoli, who had previously executed a commission to Maximilian, was appointed to congratulate the new Emperor, and confer with him on matters of state. Unprecedented pomp and magnificence were displayed in the ceremony. Charles V., Frederic, the princes, ministers and ambassadors repaired to Cologne. Aix-la-Chapelle, immediately afterwards, where the plague was raging, seemed to empty itself into this ancient town on the banks of the Rhine. At that time the Elector and all the princes of the empire were at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the crown of Charlemagne was placed upon the head of the youngest but most powerful monarch of Christendom. — D'Aubigné's *History of the Reformation*, vol. ii., p. 112. *Vide* Robertson's *History of Charles V.* for this fact.

They saw Luther founding upon the Word of God, and they saw Dr. Eck founding only on human traditions. The effect was soon visible. The classes of the University of Leipsic were almost emptied after the discussion. One circumstance partly contributed to this. The plague threatened to make its appearance, but there were many other Universities—for example, Erfurth and Ingoldstadt—to

which the students might have repaired. The force of truth drew them to Wittemburg, where the number of students was doubled.—D'Aubigné's *History of the Reformation*, vol. ii., p. 44. Pfeiffer, *Hist. Leipsencis*, p. 356.

In the year 1647 a pestilence of a highly malignant character appears to have spread very generally over Scotland, and it would seem to have fallen with fatal severity upon Largs. The traditional account is, that the mortality became so great, that the inhabitants at last fled entirely out of the town, and fitted up a sort of temporary encampment near the place where the minister's tomb now is; and this would seem to be corroborated by the following entry in the Records of the Presbytery of the district, which at least indicates that such an alternative was contemplated:—“October 26th, 1647. The Laird of Bishoptown having remonstrated on the condition of the parish of Largs, and the present necessity that the town of Largs was in, and that if it was not timeously removit and helpit, the people would be forceit to break out athort the country.” This corresponds with the plague which broke up the Parliament in Edinburgh about 1645.

The causes of this cessation of intercourse (with Greenland) are nowhere distinctly stated, but it is supposed that the dreadful pestilence which appeared in Europe in 1394, and was known in the Scandinavian countries under the name of the “black death” and the “beggars’ death,” which extinguished entire populations, and spread devastation through the most fertile provinces of the earth, must have reached Greenland also.

The drying of the hail (whole) wells in Edinburgh in 1643, before the pest began.—Chambers' *Papers for the People*, vol. i. “Memorabilia of the 17th Century,” p. 10.

In 1603 the plague, which had suspended its devastations for a considerable period, reappeared in London, and added to the grief of the inhabitants for the death of Queen Elizabeth. In this and the following year, no less than 68,596 persons died of that visitation.—Chambers' *Papers*

for the People, vol. i. "Memorabilia of the 17th Century," p. 10.

A.D. 1625. On the 27th of March, 1625, Charles ascended the throne, and in June of the same year London was again visited with the plague, which swept off 35,417 persons.—Chambers' *Papers for the People*, vol. i. "Memorabilia of the 17th Century," p. 10.

A.D. 1636. In 1636 the plague, as the forerunner of the troubles which were to follow, appeared in London, and raged with great severity.—Chambers' *Papers for the People*, pp. 10 and 11.

A.D. 1664. 1665. "In the month of August," says the writer, "how

A.D. 1665. terrible is the increase. Now death rides triumphantly on his pale horse through our city, and breaks into every house where inhabitants are to be found."—*Plague of London*, by the Author of "Stanfield Hall."

A.D. 1664. In 1664 there was a rumour that the plague was raging in Holland. In the beginning of December in the same year two men died of it in Long Acre, or rather at the upper part of Drury Lane. In the last week of the same month another man died in the same house of the distemper; after which there was an interval of about six weeks, none having died, &c. About the 12th of February when another died of the same distemper in the same parish, in the same manner. It was supposed that many died of it, but that it was concealed. This idea possessed the people so much, that few cared to go through Drury Lane or any of the other suspected streets. This increase in the Bills of Mortality stood thus:—the usual number of burials in a

A.D. 1665. week in the parishes of St. Giles' and St. Andrew's, Holborn, were from 12 to 17 or 19 each; but from the time that the plague first appeared in the former parish it was observed that the ordinary interments increased in number considerably. The usual number of deaths for a week within the Bills was from 240 to 300, which last number was deemed pretty high; but soon after the Bills increased as follows—

	Buried.
From December 20th to December 27th	291
From December 27th to January 3rd	349
From January 3rd to January 10th	394
From January 17th to January 24th	474

showing an increase in the first week of 58, in the second week of 45, in the third week of 21, and in the fourth week of 59. This last Bill was frightful, being a higher number than had been known to be buried in any one week since the visitation of 1664. However, all this went off again; and the weather proving cold, and the frost which began in December still proving very severe, even to the end of February, attended with sharp winds, the Bills decreased again. In the beginning of May the weather, though A.D. 1665. variable, was temperate. The city was reported healthy, the whole ninety-seven parishes buried but 54; but the illusion was soon dissipated, and it was evident that the returns were falsified, for on searching the houses it was found that the plague had extended itself everywhere, and that many died of it every day. In the Bill from the 3rd May to the 30th, the number dead of the pestilence was set down at 17; but on examination before the justices of the peace, it was proved that there had been 53 burials in St. Giles's, and that 20 who had died of the plague had A.D. 1665. been set down as spotted fever and other distempers.—*London Journal*, vols. ix. and x., pp. 69 and 85, Oct. 6th, 1849.

The English also retained the same disposition, though A.D. 1665. at that time afflicted with a calamity more terrible than that of war. The plague had broken out in London, and raged with such fury, that in the course of a year it carried off 100,000 of the inhabitants.—*Lyttleton's England*, vol. ii., p. 592.

About the beginning of May, 1665, a most dreadful A.D. 1665. plague broke out in the city. The week the distemper broke out 9 persons died of it; the week after, 3; next week, 14, progressively to 43. In the month of June the number increased to 470 a week; in July, 2,010 deaths

per week. In the month of September the burials amounted to 6,988 per week ; the week after, 6,544 ; week following, 7,165. After this the contagion gradually decreased.—Crutwell's *Gazetteer*, art. "London."

Dionysius Halicarnassus mentions a plague which attacked none but maids ; and that which raged in the time of Gentilis killed scarcely any women and very few but lusty men. Boterus mentions another plague which assaulted none but the younger sort. Cardan speaks of a plague at Basil with which the Switzers were affected, and the Italians and Germans and French exempted ; and John Utenthoivius takes notice of a dreadful one at Copenhagen, which, though it raged among the Danes, spared the Germans, Dutch, and English, who went with all freedom, and without the least danger, to the houses of the infected.

A.D. 1760. During the plague that raged in Syria in 1760, it was observed that people of the soundest constitutions were the

A.D. 1636. most liable to it. — Plague in Holland in 1636 ; *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, art. "Plague," vol. xiv., p. 795.

A.D. 1603. The plagues appear as if they were avenging messengers sent to warn men of the necessity of obedience to the laws under which organization is placed. Their action was

A.D. 1603. fearful. In the year 1603 no less than 3,600 persons were

A.D. 1623. swept off in London alone. Twenty years afterwards about

A.D. 1636. the same number perished. In 1636 above 10,000 died ;

A.D. 1665. and in the great plague of 1665, 68,596 persons died. It

is instructive that these plagues declined after the great fire

A.D. 1679. in London, 1666, and were not heard of after 1679.—

Country Newspaper.

A.D. 1173. The rebellion of his son, the danger of a revolt in Normandy, and a plague and famine in Ireland, laid the King Henry II. under the necessity of hastening his return.—Salmon's *Grammar of Geography*, p. 410.

A.D. 1513. In 1513. Though the plague was raging violently at the time in the city, the Earl of Angus, Provost of Edinburgh, and a number of the citizens, joined the army of James IV. on the occasion of that monarch setting out

on his foolish expedition to England.—Black's *Guide to Edinburgh*.

Siege of Leyden.—When the Dutch threw off the A.D. 1573. Spanish yoke, an event on which its inhabitants dwell with pleasure, it is scarcely necessary to enter into a detail which so many historians have delighted to relate. The people having been reduced to eat the leaves of trees, as well as horses, dogs, leather, and any other animal substance within their reach, a pestilence carried off more than half the inhabitants. The Government wrote to the Prince of Orange—that without help from him or heaven they could not resist two days longer. The University of Leyden was founded as a commemoration of their providential deliverance from their Spanish besiegers by a change of wind. — Sir James Edward Smith's *Tour on the Continent*, vol. i., p. 18.

Plague of Guido Rhein.—Sampson drinking water out A.D. 1575. of the jawbone of an ass, an admirable painting of Cynido's, deservedly praised in the manual; and the Saints Protectors of Bologna, by the same hand, are no less worthy of him. The latter are on a silk banner, painted in a hurry for a public procession in the time of a plague.

A.D. 1684.—Morosini opened the campaign of 1684 A.D. 1684. by laying siege to Santa Maura; the place surrendered on the 6th of August. Prevesa fell into his hands on the 29th September. At this early period of the war, disease began to make great havoc in the ranks of the Venetians, and it seems to have increased in intensity in each succeeding campaign. Count Strasoldo, the general of the land forces, was one of its victims.—*History of Greece*, by George Tinlay, p. 211.

A.D. 1686.—The Venetian army, which was encamped in the low ground between Tyrinthus and Nauplia, suffered from an autumnal fever, called the plague, which continued to make destructive ravages after 29th August. — *History of Greece*, by George Tinlay, p. 218.

A.D. 1800.—Cadiz is, incontestibly, one of the most

opulent and one of the finest cities in Spain ; though it is not large, and its situation prevents its further extension, it contained, in 1799, a population of 75,000 souls. It was diminished by the destructive contagion which raged in the following year. The disease attacked almost all the inhabitants of this ill-fated city. It was observed that most of those who were born in the West India islands or in Spanish America escaped its influence ; that it was not quite so dangerous to the old inhabitants as to those who had recently settled at Cadiz ; and that the majority of foreigners fell victims to its fury. It was remarked that it raged with much greater violence among men than among persons of the other sex. This difference was likewise observed in 1804 ; it was asserted to have been in the proportion of 48 to 1, and the extreme inequality of the two sexes which was perceived in the churches, in the public walks and assemblies, seemed to confirm the accuracy of this calculation. It was on the 12th of August and the 31st of October that the contagion committed greatest ravages at Cadiz. During this interval it attacked 47,350 persons, and carried off 7,195 of that number, exclusive of the troops who had recently arrived for the defence of the coast, and who alone lost 3,000 men. Winter seemed not to check calamity, as had been hoped. Cadiz and the other cities of Andalusia were not free from it till the end of April, 1801. Every measure tending to prevent the spreading of the contagion was resorted to. Every apartment and every place to which it had penetrated was whitewashed and fumigated. Care was taken to burn the clothes and goods of the infected, and to inter the dead at a considerable distance from the city, and in graves of a sufficient depth. The unfortunate inhabitants of Cadiz might have mournfully applied to themselves these energetic lines in which Roucher describes the ravages of the plague at Marseilles :—

“ Chaque instant voyait hors des murailles,
S'avancer tout rempli le char de funerailles ;
Sans parens, sans amis, sans prêtre, sans flambeau,
Nulle voix ne suivait ce mobile tombeau.

Solitaire il marchait à ces monceaux livides,
Une fosse profonde ouvrant ses flancs avides;
Et dans son large sein les cadavres versées,
Tombaient en roulant l'un sur l'autre entassées."

When the contagion was at its height, in September and October, 1800, from 140 to 170 persons died every day at Cadiz. The infection was at the same time making terrible ravages in the adjacent places, at Port St. Mary, the Isla de Leon and Rotas. The gates of Cadiz were kept closely shut. The contagion extended to Chicklana, Puerto Real, and St. Lucar; it even spread to Xeres, Seville, and, by degrees, over the whole province of Andalusia. A cordon was placed at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and was not withdrawn till the spring of 1801, after it had been ascertained that every part of the country was free from infection. About the end of 1801 a new alarm was excited. At Medina-Sidonia, and in its neighbourhood, several putrid fevers appeared, but it was discovered that they were not of an epidemical nature. No contagious symptoms were again observed till towards the end of the summer of 1804, when the yellow fever, called the *vomita nigra*, broke out at Malaga in the most terrific manner. It extended its ravages along the coast of the Mediterranean to Cartagena, Alicante, and even to the vicinity of Barcelona. It proved particularly fatal at Gibraltar, where, in the month of October, 120 persons daily died. Cadiz could not entirely escape this scourge, but it was much less destructive, and also of a shorter duration than the former. The greatest mortality amounted, for a few days, only to 70 or 72.—Bourgoing's *Modern Spain*, vol. iii., p. 189.

Plague at Malaga, 1804.—It had been now and then visited by earthquakes, and thirteen or fourteen times by the plague. The second contagion, which, in 1804, ravaged Andalusia and made greater ravages here than in any other town of Spain.—Bourgoing's *Modern Spain*, "Malaga."

Plague of Seville, 1800.—With respect to the present population of Seville it was found but too necessary and too easy to ascertain it during the dreadful calamity which,

in the year 1800 in particular, desolated this city, as well as the greatest part of the south of Spain. The enumeration of the inhabitants of Seville, taken on this fatal occasion, gave for the interior of the city 600,218, and 200,350 for the seven quarters situated without the walls; making a total of 800,000. Of these 76,488 were attacked by the contagion, which carried off 14,685 persons between the 28th of August and the 30th of September. This scourge renewed its ravages in the beginning of the autumn of 1801, and spread over all Andalusia, but at Seville it proved much less destructive than the preceding year.—*Bourgoing's Modern Spain*, vol. iii., p. 130.

The Walcheren Expedition: British Expedition to Walcheren.—About the 20th of August, 1809, the soldiers fell ill, staggered, dropped in the ranks, seized by dreadful fevers, and with such rapidity did the malady extend that in fourteen days twelve thousand and eighty-six soldiers were in hospital, on board ship, or sent to England; the deaths were numerous, and sometimes sudden; convalescence, hardly ever secure, ultimately destroying the constitution, and was eventually the destruction of thousands in far-distant climes. The natives now became ill and informed us that one-third of them were confined to their beds every autumn, until the frosty weather set in, which checked the exhalations from the earth and gave new tone to their debilitated frames, and thereby stopped the progress of the unhealthiness of these islands, where every object depicts it in the most forcible manner. The bottom of every canal that has communication with the sea is thickly covered with an ooze, which when the tide is out emits a most offensive effluvia, and every ditch that is filled with water, loaded with animal and vegetable substance.—*Naval and Military Gazette*, 1829.

The inhabitants informed us that, in the preceding autumn, two hundred French were quartered in the village, out of whom one hundred and sixty of them had the fever, and seventy of them died.—*Naval and Military Gazette*, *ut supra*.

1811. *Balaclava*.—This port is prohibited on the ground that the plague originated in the culpable negligence of the inhabitants, in not clearing away the weeds that accumulate at the top of the harbour.

In 1813.—Such was the violence with which the plague ^{A.D. 1813.} raged at Malta, such the destruction that attended the slightest contact with the infected, that at last every better feeling of the heart was extinguished in a desire for self-preservation, and nobody could be procured to perform the melancholy offices which make up the funeral train of sickness and death. In this woeful emergency a band of daring and ferocious Greeks came over to the island, and, clad in old leather, volunteered their services with very happy effects; but their number was so small that recourse was obliged to be had to some French and Italian prisoners of war for assistance. Tempted by the promise of a handsome reward and their liberty at the disappearance of the plague, numbers of these unfortunate captives engaged in the perilous task of waiting on the sick, burying the dead, and whitewashing the infected houses, burning their furniture.

Providence appeared to have taken these children of despair under his especial protection, and few of them, comparatively, fell victims to their humane intrepidity.

Previously to 1813, Malta appears to have been infected with no plague for upwards of one hundred and fifty years, or more properly one hundred and thirty years, that is, since 1683, a circumstance not undeserving of the consideration of those who are disposed to consider non-occurrence as implying impossibility of occurrence.

In Sicily we are not aware of the plague having appeared in an epidemical form since 1743, when it raged at Messina.

Of the extension of the plague from Turkey into more northern latitudes numerous examples might be adduced between 1702 and 1711; it advanced by a regular but steady progress through the different provinces of Poland and Prussia to Dantzig.

A.D. 1831. At length, in March, 1831, the plague was officially declared to be in the city of Bagdad. Seven thousand perished in the first fortnight of the awful visitation, the population being probably 75,000. One hundred and fifty persons often died in a day. The malady whetted its edge and widened its circle of operation, so that in April some days witnessed from 1,000 to 1,500 deaths. In two months 50,000 are supposed to have been cut down.—*Life of Dr. Kitto*, by Dr. Eadie, p. 194.

In 1782 M. Dombey went to Chili, in the capacity of a naturalist; on his arrival he found that country desolated by an epidemic distemper. Will this pestilence be described in the works of Ruiz and Pavon, whose expedition he accompanied, or in the work of M. Humboldt?—Bourgoing's *Modern Spain*, vol. i., p. 256.

A.D. 1645. *Statistical Account of Scotland*, p. 8, vol. vi.—Falkirk. The plague which broke out in Scotland in 1645 raged with great violence at Falkirk. It was supposed to have been introduced from Edinburgh. Those infected were confined to their houses by command of the Kirk Session, and were not allowed to have any intercourse with their neighbours. These restrictions were continued until the pestilence had disappeared, and their houses, clothes and furniture, been fumigated, at the change of the moon, by smokers and cleansers, who were brought from Linlithgow and Borrowstounness. The Session ordered that no person should enter the bounds of their jurisdiction from Leith or Edinburgh. The dead were interred in Graham's Muir, on the north of the town, each grave being covered with a flat stone, and the whole were inclosed with a stone wall. The relics were removed about fifty years' ago by the then occupiers of the field.

A.D. 1514. In 1514, in 1546, and again in 1647, the plague raged
 A.D. 1546. with considerable violence in Aberdeen, and for the safety
 A.D. 1647. of the other inhabitants, the sick were lodged in booths or
 huts erected on the links.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*,
 “Aberdeenshire, Aberdeen,” vol. xii., p. 20.

Dunfermline.—The plague raged in this parish, and A.D. 1645. carried off numbers, of which there are several notices in the parish registers of the Kirk Session.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. ix., p. 865, “Dunfermline.”

Edinburgh.—In former times the plague, which paid A.D. 1513. frequent visits to many of the cities of Great Britain, was A.D. 1514. not uncommon in Edinburgh. We have accounts of its A.D. 1568. raging with great violence in the years 1513 and 1514. A.D. 1585. A.D. 1604. A.D. 1645. At this period public regulations were instituted by the magistrates for the public safety, and all vagrants were forbidden to walk the streets after nine o'clock at night. It prevailed, also, with more or less violence, in the years 1568, 1585, 1604, 1645; after this latter date, it does not seem to have occurred.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 735, “Edinburgh.”

Ayr.—It is related in the life of John Welsh, minister of Ayr, that about the year 1600 two travelling merchants, each with a pack of cloth upon his horse, who had been denied entrance into Ayr, because Mr. Welsh assured the magistrates that the plague was in their packs, had, on their being dismissed from Ayr, gone to Cumnock, and there sold their goods; there followed upon this such a plague in the town of Cumnock, that the living, it is said, were scarce able to bury the dead. There are still traditions of the melancholy event to be found among the people, and the place is pointed out where those who died of the plague are reported to have been buried, at a short distance from what was then the churchyard; but I have not heard of any remains of human bones having been found there.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. v., p. 480, “Ayrshire, Cumnock.”

Irvine seems to have been visited by a severe plague A.D. 1546. in 1546, in which year a commission was granted by Queen Mary, with consent of the Earl of Arran, her tutor and protector, and Governor of the Kingdom, to the Magistrates of this Burgh, granting to them very extensive powers for enforcing the necessary regulations as fully as

could be done by the Lord Justice General. — *Statistical Account of Scotland*, “Ayrshire, Irvine.”

A.D. 1647. *Largs.* — Nothing remarkable occurs in the history of this place until 1647, when it was visited by the plague, under which it suffered very severely. Its appearance here is first noticed in the Records of Presbytery of Irvine, under the date 29th June, 1647, when the referrees of Largs were continued, because of the sick men there; and on the 17th of August the sickness is thus noticed:—‘ The Presbytery, laying to heart the lamentable and calamitous condition of the parish of Largs, by reason of the hand of God that is lying heavy upon them, and partly by reason of the removal of their minister by death, think it expedient that Mr. William Lindsay be sent to visit them, and to take notice of their desires, and to inquire an overtury by themselves how they may be gotten helpit and supplied, and the said William to make report of his diligence on the 26th October. The Laird of Bishoptown having represented the state of the parish, the Presbytery, who upon report of their present necessity had already gathered something for the supply of the same, resolved to apply themselves for their relief, either in money or in victuals, as should be thought most expedient, and that the rest of the brethren should use all possible diligence in collecting a contribution to be sent to them, to refresh them in their difficulty. The aid of the neighbouring parish being called for, it appeared that the following sums had been contributed for relief of the calamity at Largs. Other assistance was procured, and the distress of the people alleviated; but the effect of the visitation was felt for a considerable period. The population of the parish seems to have been greater than it is now, for at the date of this calamity, as the number of communicants is stated to have been 2,000, the population decreased considerably. Besides those who were carried off, the alarm and excitement must have caused many families to leave the place, and it was not till a comparatively recent period that the tide of popular

favour turned, and caused a gradual increase until the present day; yet even now, with all the advantages, the resident number of communicants is not near the amount it had attained previous to the devastation. It appears that the minister of the parish was carried off by this visitation.

—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, “Ayrshire, Largs.”

Dundee, Forfar.—This port has been allowed to stand, A.D. 1544. and has lately been repaired from respect to the memory of the famous George Wishart, and his affectionate services to the inhabitants of Dundee during the dreadful plague in 1544. At that time this minister is said to have preached from the top of the Cowgate Port, from Psalm cvii., 20th verse, ‘He sent his word, and healed them: and delivered them from their destruction’—the diseased being removed out of the town to booths or huts built for them without the port, and the healthy being placed in the inside of the gate, in which situation the good man administered consolation and advice to both. — *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xii., p. 17, “Forfar, Dundee.”

Glasgow.—It appears from the bishop’s chartulary A.D. 1330. that the plague raged furiously here in the years A.D. 1350. 1330, A.D. 1380. 1350, A.D. 1380. 1380, A.D. 1381. 1381, A.D. 1600. 1600, A.D. 1602. 1602, A.D. 1604. 1604, and in 1649.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. vi., p. 107, “Glasgow, Lanarkshire”; *vide also* pp. 107, 693, 706.

Govan.—In 1645, the inhabitants of this part of the A.D. 1649. country were visited with one of those periodical visitations A.D. 1645. or irruptions of the plague, which formerly spread such alarm and such fearful mortality over the whole island. Business was at a stand in many places. The ordinary intercourse of life was suspended, nor could the accustomed rite of burial be attended to by those who, by a law of harsh necessity, were shut out from the sympathy and friendly offices of the world, and, by a regard to their own safety, unwillingly compelled, almost as soon as life was extinct, to bury their dead out of their sight. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the aged chroniclers of a neighbouring village are right, when they represent an old

gravestone, that still may be seen, as designed to mark the spot where a victim of the plague was hurriedly buried. This unambitious monument lies flat upon the ground, near the east side of a field which forms part of the farm of Laigh Craigton, and not more than half a mile from the parish church. It contains this simple intimation:—‘Here lies William Murdoch, son to Ninian Murdoch, Craigton, who deceased the 17th of March, 1645, of the age of 15.’—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, “Lanarkshire, Govan,” vol. vi., p. 693.

A.D. 1645. 5th. Mr. James Sharpe, he died in 1645 (*Records of the Kirk Session of South Leith*), a victim, it is supposed, to the plague; as in the course of that year not fewer than 2,936 persons in the town of Leith were carried off by this fearful calamity, being more than one-half of the whole population. *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. vi., p. 706, “Lanark, Govan.”

A.D. 1645. In the year 1512 A.D., the plague visited Perth. The A.D. 1512. principal document respecting it is preserved. It is a letter Perth. from the king to the provost, baillies and council of the burgh, and is as follows:—‘James, by the grace of God King of Scotland, to our lovit the provost, baillies and council of our burgh of Perth, greeting: you will wit ye as with consent for staying this contagion of pestilence now raging in most parts of our territory alone by God’s grace and appear and causes thereof in times coming, so far as may be done by diligence of men and visitings, the rules and articles underwritten to be made and keepit in time coming.’ It appears from an entry in the City Records of

A.D. 1645. Perth, dated 1667, that, in 1645, a house without the Castle Perth. Gable Port was burnt, by order of the council, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of the plague. It is remarkable that no historian of the time attempted to give any circumstantial account of this devastating pestilence. The engrossing political condition of the country may have, in some measure, occasioned that.—*Statistical Account of*

Scotland, vol. x., p. 37; and vol. x., p. 735, "Monivaid, Perthshire."

An account illustrative of the history of these parishes, drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Porteous, formerly minister of Monivaid, will be found in Part i., vol. ii., of the *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries*. From this compilation the writer of the present account has derived various points of interesting information. It is there stated that the plague ravaged Monivaid in the reign of Charles I. An old man, says the writer, told me that his father, having recovered at that time, was a cleanser, and told him that when this disease was raging in the parish a gentleman caused many huts to be erected, and ordered all who perceived that they were infected immediately to repair into them; that, particularly, the family of Octertyre caused observations to be made every morning whether the wind blew from the east or the west; that they sent provisions of all kinds to them, but gave them strict orders if the wind blew from the east to lay them down a good way to the east of them, and to the west if it blew from the west; and that, some time after they were gone, the cleansers took them up and carried them to the deceased. The graves of those who died of the pestilence were still visible to the west of the Loch of Monivaid when this account was compiled.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. x., p. 733, "Monivaid, Perth."

In the years 1585-1587, the plague was again in ^{A.D. 1585.} Monivaid and Perth; the only account of its being here at ^{A.D. 1587.} Perth. that time is in the subjoined extracts from the Session Record.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. x., p. 37.

In 1608 the plague again appeared in Scotland, and vigorous measures were promptly adopted by the magistrates and council of Perth to prevent its entrance into the city. All communication with the place where it was known to exist was prohibited. Watchmen were placed at the different ports of the town to prevent the entrance of anyone from without, and without the sanction of the magis-

trates. But every means used was unavailing. Many of the inhabitants were seized with the pestilence and died. Of the number who died no correct account appears to have been kept, but it must have been considerable, as the interments were at the public expense, and places of burial specially appointed. The infected who were sent out of the city to St. Leonard's, a place in the neighbourhood, and died there, were ordered to be buried at that place, as also all the infected who died at the Water Gate and beneath the Cross. Those who were sent out to the village of Ballhousie, also in the neighbourhood, and died there, were ordered to be buried in the adjoining grave-yard of the Blackfriars; as also all the infected who died on the north and south side of the High Gate. Those who conducted the interments received for each 12s., and the grave-maker 6s. Men, designated cleansers, were employed in examining the suspected tenements, and received for each that they cleansed 13s. 4d. Duncan McQueen was ordered to be imprisoned, with several others, for speaking with David Hunter in Dundee, the plague being there; and an order was issued to close up the house of James Ross and others, they to remain during the council's will, for having purchased certain goods from John Peebles of Dundee, who died of the pest.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. x., p. 37.

Southend, in 1648.—Shortly after Argyle and Leslie left Cantyre the plague broke out and depopulated the greatest part of the country. When the plague had subsided the Marquis of Argyle imported a colony of agriculturists from Ayr and Renfrewshire.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, “Southend, Kintyre, Argyleshire,” vol. vii., p. 427.

A.D. 1647. *Callander, Perthshire.*—I have heard it said that when the plague was in Scotland, and had reached Callander, the people to the westward of the Bridge of Turk, where this plant abounds, were in the habit of setting fire to a quantity of juniper; whether this prevented contagion or

not I know not, but the plague did not reach them.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, “Callander, Perthshire,” vol. x., p. 354.

Logie, Perthshire, Forfarshire, vol. xi., p. 264, of the *Statistical Account of Scotland*—It appears that the plague raged so alarmingly in the neighbourhood that there was no assembling for public worship in the parish church, from the beginning of April to the end of September, 1647.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*. vol. xi., p. 657.

Men Muir, Forfarshire.—It is said that the plague raged here in 1648.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xi., p. 264, “Montrose, Forfarshire.”

In the year 1648 the town was visited by the plague, as appears from the following entry in the session record: ‘Because of one fearful prevailing pestilence entered into the city, enlarging and spreading itself daily, destroying and cutting down many, which occasioned one scattering and outgoing of all the members of session to landward for their refuge and safety, therefore there was no session nor collection in this church of Montrose between the last of May, 1648, and first of February, 1649.’—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xi.; “Montrose, Forfarshire,” p. 277.

Dunnotar, Kincardineshire.—The only other noticeable matters of antiquity in this parish are two tombstones which lay on what was formerly a piece of waste ground, close by the town of Stonehaven, and were lately taken up and erected near the spot. They covered the graves of persons which, it is understood, died of the plague. On one of them on which the word pest is still legible, bears to be in memory of Magnus Traileone, who died in 1608; the other is dedicated to the memory of one honest man’s bairns, of the name of Brockie, who died in 1648. It would appear from the monuments as well as from the tradition connected with them, that the plague had visited this parish in these two periods.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, “Dunnotar, Kincardineshire,” vol. xi., p. 222.

Kirkmichael and Killicudden.—The only historical

account worthy of notice is the plague of 1694, so fatal in the south of Scotland, and which found its way, it is said, the same year to this parish. It raged with unrelenting fury, whole villages were depopulated by it, and the living were so much wearied with burying the dead that they ceased at last to perform that office at all.—“Kirkmichael and Killicudden, Ross and Cromarty,” *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xiv., p. 44.

A.D. 1568. A.D. 1568.—Edinburgh had a severe visitation of the plague in October, 1568, when the magistrates issued orders to prevent it spreading. Those infested seem to have been sent to an isolated place called the Muir, probably the Burgh Muir to the south of the city.—Anderson’s *History of Edinburgh*, p. 22.

A.D. 1585. A.D. 1585.—The plague of pestilence which had begun in the end of the former year, *i.e.* 1584, raged vehemently all this year, so that in May, 1585, all the scholars were dissipate.—*History of Edinburgh*, p. 31, by Anderson.

A.D. 1586.—“In the beginning of February the fear of the plague being removed,” and so on.—Anderson’s *History of Edinburgh*, p. 32.

A.D. 1604.—The plague which had broken out in the end of the former year, raged very vehemently, so that Mr. John Anderson was forced to prevent the usual routine of laureation, the students being dissipate about the 20th of May.—Anderson’s *History of Edinburgh*.

Haddington.—It was gallantly defended by Sir J. Wilford, an Englishman, against King David, who previously attacked it with 10,000 Frenchmen, till the plague growing hot and weakening the garrison, Henry Earl of Pentland, came with a great army, and having levelled the works, conducted the English home.—Camden’s *Britannia*, vol. ii., 1183.

A.D. 1485. In 1485, an epidemical disorder, called the sweating sickness, now raged with great violence in London.—Dugdale’s *England*.

Plague of Maldwine. At this time, that is, in the reign of Maldwine, a plague

desolated Europe, from which the Picts and Scots are said to have escaped. Ferghuard, Maldwine's predecessor, reigned from 652 for eighteen years, namely, to 670 A.D., and Maldwine reigned twenty years, for he began to reign say in A.D. 670. There broke out at this time a terrible plague over all Europe, such as was never recorded by any writer before; only the Picts and Scots were free from the contagion. This plague seems to have been towards the termination of Maldwine's reign. Is it Mr. Bascome's plague of 683 to 686?— Buchanan's *History of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 189.

A.D. 1342.—After the battle of Durham, Baliol—not contented to have recovered the possessions of his ancestors in Galway—marched over Annandale and all the county lying near the Clyde, and destroyed all with fire and sword. He also, by the assistance of Percy of England, made the like havoc in Lothian; nor could there be a sufficient army raised against them. Scotland, for some years, had an addition to this misery—there happened, also, a terrible plague, which swept away almost a third part of the people.—Buchanan's *History of Scotland*.

To these miseries was added a dreadful plague, which A.D. 1342. carried off a third part of the inhabitants in the time of Baliol. This calamity was followed by a plague, which A.D. 1362. cut off great numbers of every rank and age, about the year A.D. 1362. David was ransomed in the meantime. A truce being concluded, the most noble youths were given as hostages, who almost all died in England of the plague.

The following plagues are recited in the authority referred to:—A.D. 823; A.D. 1269; A.D. 1348; A.D. 1437; A.D. 1496; A.D. 1576; plague in Vienna in A.D. 1576.—Michaud, *Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France*. In France in 1580; Mezeray, p. 107; 1348, France; 583, France.

The following are apparently epidemic seasons, accompanied by comets:—A.D. 80, 167, 252, 375, 400, 445, 542, 590, 639, 679, 682, 745, 762, 802, 905, 994, 1005,

1031, 1044, 1069, 1106, 1135, 1142, 1162, 1181, 1222, 1244, 1300, 1347, 1368, 1400, 1477, 1500, 1531, 1577, 1602, 1625, 1636, 1665, 1692, 1709, 1719, 1722, 1738, 1743, 1751, 1760, 1770, 1783, 1789, 1811, 1832.—
Allegemeine, *Enkyklopedie*, “Epidemie.”

A.D. 929, 1096, 1110, 1222, 1565, 1689, 827, 1003, 1021, 1093, 1206, 1239, 1406, 1408, 1473, 1547, 684, 1497, 1558, 1538, 1616, 1624, 1689, 684, 827, 1005, 1003, 1021, 1093, 1206, 1239, 1406, 1239, 1408, 1473, 1547. These last ten dates refer to epidemic visitations in Pavia.—Allegemeine, *Enkyklopedie*, “Epidemie.”

A.D. 959. And a year after that, a great plague happened in the month of March, the sons of Idol reigning.—*Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain*, p. 24.

A.D. 1281.—In the thirty-first year of the reign of Alexander III. (Alexander II. died 8th July, 1249) was the first coming of the pest in Scotland, to the great mortality of the people thereof.—Boece, *History and Chronicles of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 359.

The following extract is taken from *Histoire Physique, Civile et Morale, depuis les premiers temps historique jusqu'à nos jours*, par A. Dulaure; tome dixième, table générale et alphabétique des matières. Peste à Paris, ou maladie contagieuse résultant de la famine, tome ii., pp. 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, et 160; remède singulière employée contre cette peste par l'évêque de Vannes, p. 160; en 1280 fait périr plusieurs religieuses du couvent des filles Dieu, 397; se manifeste dans les prisons de la Conciergerie, tome iv., p. 309; cause de la construction de l'Hôpital de Saint Louis, tome v., p. 166; et suivant, tome ii., p. 154. Mais le récit de ces résultats, c'est-à-dire, les famines, les contagions pestilentielles qui durent pendant les six règnes dont cette période est composée, ont affligés et dépeuplés notre pays, aurait encore trop d'étendu pour être entièrement contenu dans les limites que je me suis proscrites. Bornons nous à un exposé succinct des calamités qui se sont manifestés pendant les règnes de Hugh Capet, de Robert, de

Henri premier. A peine Hugues Capet eut-il tenté d'en-
vahir le trône de France, que d'horribles famines, résultats
des guerres du gouvernement, vinrent desoler la population.

En 987 grande famine, en 990 et en 992 une autre
famine suivie de la contagion des Ardens, qui en l'an 993 et
994 fit périr plus de quarante milles hommes. En 1001
grande famine et mortalité, qui commença en 1003 et se
termina à la fin de 1008. Elle fut suivie d'une maladie
pestilentielle qui fit périr une grande nombre de personnes ;
on enterrait confusément les malades vivans avec les morts.

Les ravages de ce fleau s'accrurent ; ils étaient excessifs a la cinquième année. Les hommes furent réduits, dit Ranoul Glaber, à se nourrir de reptiles, d'animaux immondes, et, ce qui est plus horrible encore, à se nourrir de la chair des hommes, des femmes et des enfans. Des jeunes garçons dévoraient les enfans. Elle se continua dans les années 1010, 1011, 1013, 1014, et fut accompagnée de contagions et d'une énorme mortalité. — *Récueil des Historiens de France*, tome x., page 319 ; *idem*, tome x., p. 123, 228, 318 ; *idem*, tome x., p. 205, 216, 271 ; *idem*, tome x., p. 21, 2, 29 ; *idem*, tome x., p. 151.

L'auteur qui je cite n'est pas le seul qui ait décrit cette calamité. Le chronique de Verdun reproduit à peu près les mêmes faits, et dit que les loups, accoutumés à se nourrir de cadavres humains, attaquèrent les hommes vivans ; et que la peste fut la suite de cette horrible famine. Après avoir duré trois années consécutives, cette famine cessa pendant l'année 1034, qui fut abondante. Mais en 1035, elle réparut escortée d'une maladie contagieuse appellée 'La Peste' dans les chroniques. Cette de Fontenelle nous décrit les désastres de ce double fleau. Les villes, les bourgs devinrent déserts et n'offraient que des ruines. La maladie contagieuse atteignat les hommes et les animaux. Les chemins, les carrefours, les cimetières, les églises, étaient remplis des malheureux qui répandaient des exhalations insupportables, et qui de toutes parties venaient chercher des remèdes à leurs maux.

Une autre monument historique signale cette famine de 1035, et atteste que plusieurs personnes moururent de faim. Elle dura sept années consécutives.

On pourraient dire huit ou neuf années, car on la voit exercer ses ravages en 1042, où elle enleva une partie de la population ; en 1043, où elle fit périr une grande nombre d'individus, et fut accompagnée de la contagion ou maladie des Ardens ; elle dura encore en 1044, et fut suivie de mortalité parmi les hommes et les bestiaux. En 1053, nouvelle famine accompagnée de maladie pestilentielle et de mortalité ; elle dura pendant cinq ans. Des villages devinrent entièrement déserts ; on fit des processions, on exposa des reliques, &c. En 1059, nouvelle famine, qui dura sept ans, elle est accompagnée de peste, elle est comparée a la famine d'Egypt de temps de Joseph. Elle se fit sentir en France, et notamment à Paris. Cette famine produisit une maladie contagieuse, que pendant les années 1060, 1061, et 1062, fit périr une grande nombre de personnes, elle se ralentit pendant l'an 1066. Il résulta de cette exposé que pendant la durée des trois règnes de Hugues Capet, de Robert, et de Henri premier, qui comprennent une espace de soixante-treize années, on comptent quarante-huit années de famine, et dont presque toutes étaient accompagnées ou suivies de grande mortalité, et de cette contagion affreuse appellée "Mal des Ardens."—Vol. iii., 159. 1348, of Philip VI. of France.

En 1280, la peste ayant fait périr une partie de ces religieuses, et le prix du pain étant excessive, l'évêque de Paris les reduisit de soixante.

La mauvais enourriture des prisonniers de la Conciergerie, la malpropreté et l'insalubrité des prisons, ont souvent engendrées des maladies contagieuses. Au mois d'Août, 1548, il se manifesta dans ces prisons une contagion, qu'on nomma "La Peste" ; on fut obligé de transferer les malades à l'Hotel Dieu. Gens qui habitaient le préau, ou qui étaient détenus que pour des causes civiles, et que la contagion n'avait pas encore frappés, furent placés dans les

maisons des huissiers, sergents ou commissionnaires du Châtelet, et confiés à leur garde.—Tome iv., p. 309.

1606.—La peste, ou une maladie presque aussi désastreuse, vers la fin de l'année dans Paris répandit alarme. La crainte, dit l'Estoile, en fut plus grande que le mal. L'Hôpital de l'Hotel Dieu, si insuffisant, si maladministré, fut plus propre à propager le mal qu'à le détruire—les pestiférées couchaient ordinairement dans le même lit avec d'autres malades. Le Bureau de la Ville exposa au Président de Harlai, l'urgente nécessité d'avoir une lieu spécialement affecté aux pestiférés, dont le nombre croissait et devenaient inquiétant. Le Roi, par un édit du mois de Mai, 1607, assigna des fonds pour la construction et entretien d'un nouvel hôpital, qu'il fit nommer de "Saint Louis"; et la Vendredi, le 13 Juillet de la même année, ce Roi posa la première pierre de la chapelle.—Tome v., p. 157.

APPENDIX.

PHYSICAL ADAPTATION OF ORGANIC LIFE TO ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH IT IS ENVELOPED.

LET us direct our attention, in the first place, to the general proposition of Hippocrates, that the epidemic visitation depends upon a hidden constitution of the atmosphere. If this is the case, why has not this hidden constitution of the atmosphere manifested itself in modern times, at least to the many delicate and elegant instruments invented for the purpose of detecting variations in the physical and chemical constitution of our atmosphere, such as thermometers, barometers, eudiometers and ozonometers? To this objection I reply, that none of these instruments have been invented until within comparatively recent times, while epidemic diseases extend as far back as the earliest annals of the human race. But, in the absence of all artificial contrivance for determining the physical and chemical constitution of the atmosphere during the prevalence of epidemic diseases, there is an instrument of extreme delicacy and unerring precision, recording with fatal accuracy the morbific condition of the atmospherical envelope of our globe. This machine, admirable in its structure and perfect in its mechanism—or, to use the elegant language of Dr. Gregory, “prorsus divina”—is the human body itself.

But it may be necessary to enter a little more fully into detail in regard to the principles that have induced me to prosecute this investigation. Sydenham had stated that the plague visits England every 40 years. The next step in the inquiry is to ascertain whether this remark of Sydenham's is really a correct induction. To most medical men, the very name of Sydenham would be a sufficient guarantee for the truth of the observation; and in looking over the past history of epidemic diseases, the remark of Sydenham

will be found, I trust, perfectly accurate. Having satisfied my own mind with regard to the truth of Sydenham's induction, by a careful comparison of instances of epidemic visitations, the next step in the inquiry is this—Is there any other natural phenomenon whose phase occupies exactly 40 years? And if epidemics occur every forty years, they will, of course, occur in periods that are multiples of forty—such as 80, 160, 320, &c. And if they occur in the multiples of 40 years, may they not occur in the divisors of that number—as 20, 10, &c.? which we find them to do. Now I am not aware of any natural phenomenon whose exact phase occupies a period of 40 years; and after a most careful consideration of the whole matter, I have perfect confidence in asserting a period of about 20 years to be the true and proper phase of epidemic diseases. But often epidemics will recur in 10 years, and not unfrequently they will fail to recur at the expected period. All this is quite in correspondence with other natural phenomena of the material Universe, and will come to be accounted for when their laws are accurately understood.

I say a period of about 20 years is the epidemic phase, for this varies from 17 to 18 and 19, and even 20 years, quadrating with the phenomena on which I conceive them to depend.

The next question is—Why should epidemics recur every 20, or more accurately, every 18 years?

Now, of all the bodies that influence our globe and its envelope, unquestionably the most powerful are the sun and moon. I was, therefore, very naturally led to inquire whether any of the phenomena connected with these bodies might not so far influence and alter the condition of the atmospherical envelope of our globe, so as to bring about that peculiar constitution of the air upon which epidemic diseases may depend, or, at least, render the atmosphere more capable of propagating and communicating, at least, if not originating, the epidemic miasm or loimacy; and here I may just advert to the fact, that Mede had previously hinted at the possibility of Sol-Lunar influence producing epidemic diseases; but then, Mede's observation only amounted to a rude conjecture, and he does not himself seem to have attached any very great importance to it, and his remark has been allowed to slumber for many years without attracting the attention of the physical observer.

We will, therefore, take it for granted, for the sake of the

argument, and for a short time, at least, that some change in the constitution of the atmosphere is the physical cause of epidemic diseases. The next step in the inquiry is, of course, What is the nature of this change in the constitution of our atmosphere, and how does it affect the human organism ?

And here I must solicit the indulgence of the scientific reader, while I take a fact or two for granted ; and here I may just remark, once for all, that in an inquiry of so difficult a nature, and which has baffled the observations of all physicians for two thousand years, a little more latitude may be extended to the inquirer than in other sciences which come more under the control of direct observation and the cognisance of ocular demonstration. Besides, these postulates are not at all essential to the inquiry, I only introduce them as the most natural way of arriving at the result for which I am in search.

The precise nature of the change in the constitution of our atmosphere and its peculiar effect on the animal economy (to use Mr. Hunter's phrase), must form the subject of future inquiries by those whose peculiar province it is.

In the meantime, I may state, that I assume it to be some change in its elasticity, or expansibility, or tenuity. It would be a bold statement to assert that anatomy and physiology have attained perfection, and that there are no more facts to be discovered. I may therefore, without any very great stretch of mere imaginary reasoning be allowed, for the sake of argument, to assume that the atmospherical air introduced into the blood, besides its chemical and vivifying properties, retains also something of its mechanical and physical properties, otherwise what becomes of them.

I conceive, therefore, that the elasticity of the aeriform fluid introduced into the blood in respiration is the true and proper counterpoise to the contractile power of the arterial tube.

It will be objected that the blood itself is the true and proper counterpoise to the elastic force of the artery. I grant that it is so to a very considerable extent, but in a vital machine so admirably constructed as the human body, it does not appear to me very philosophical to suppose, that an incompressible fluid like the blood is the best adapted to resist the elastic and varying power of the arterial tube; when, by introducing an elastic and compressible fluid to supplement the resisting power of the blood, to balance, regulate,

and compensate, as it were, the contractile power of the artery, we obtain an element and a mechanism quite in unison and harmony with the other admirable adaptations of the animal frame.

In corroboration of the hypothesis which I am at present advocating, we find that all the greatest epidemics that have appeared have been characterised by intense congestion, and have generally been accompanied by profuse discharges, indicating some material change in the balance of the circulation, or rather in the reciprocal relation of the artery and its contents. Taking it for granted, therefore, for the sake of the argument, that the atmospheric air undergoes some material change during the prevalence of epidemic constitutions, and that this change, whatever it may be, is of such a nature as to disturb the reciprocal relation between the arterial tube and its contained fluids, we next go on to inquire, What produces this change in the atmosphere?

Dismissing, therefore, as inefficient and improbable, the cometary and volcanic agencies of former theorists, we have to search for some other power which is likely to affect our atmosphere to any material degree. The bodies that influence our globe most powerfully are the sun and moon. To the one we owe our vicissitudes of temperature, and to the other the remarkable phenomena of the tides. When we consider that the moon raises a tide in the Bristol Channel and Lynn Road, England, forty feet in height, it is most natural to suppose that it will in a somewhat similar manner influence the elasticity and tenuity and density of the atmospherical envelope of our globe.

If this should prove the true cause, it will at once account for the obscurity that has shrouded the subject of the cause of epidemic diseases.

I am quite aware of the perplexing nature which this inquiry at once assumes, by introducing the lunar element into it.

When we consider the fact that lunar astronomy is one of the most difficult researches in the whole range of physical science, most men might be induced to abandon the subject in despair.

The extreme difficulty of assigning the true place of the moon in the sky as well as the true place of the other phenomena connected with the moon, constitute formidable barriers to an investigation of this nature.

The principal phenomena connected with the moon are her daily

progress of thirteen degrees among the stars, from west to east, accomplishing a tour of the heavens in about twenty-seven days eight hours.

The central equation amounting to $6^{\circ} 17' 12''$.

The evection amounting to $1^{\circ} 20' 29''$. The variation $35' 41''$, and the annual equation amounting to $11' 11''$. All these quantities are small, and self-compensating, so that what is lost at one point of the orbit is gained at another, consequently they may all be safely neglected in an inquiry of this nature.

There are two phenomena, however, connected with the moon that cannot be passed over, both because they do not compensate themselves, but, on the contrary, make a regular tour of the ecliptic, and materially alter the relation of our satellite to the terrestrial equator.

The two phenomena are the revolution of the apse line of the moon and the revolution of the node.

The revolution of the node occupies a period of eighteen years and six-tenths, which is the very phase that we are in search of.

The lunar apse line makes two revolutions of the sky in the same period. At the end, therefore, of a period of nineteen years, the lunar apse line and lunar node will have returned to a position in regard to our terrestrial equator very similar to what they were at the commencement of it.

We have next to inquire, How is the lunar apse line likely to affect the condition of our atmosphere?

The first rude approximation to the conception of the lunar orbit must have been that it was a circle, with the earth in the centre of it. But a very short series of observations would convince astronomers that this is not the true form of the orbit, as the moon moves more swiftly in one part of its orbit than it does in another, and it likewise appears much larger to an observer at full moon some times than it does at others. To account for the lunar inequalities, various devices were contrived by speculative men, such as epicycles, excentrics, and others, until it occurred to the mind of the illustrious Kepler to substitute the ellipse for the circle in accounting for the various lunar inequalities.

It is therefore agreed upon, by men practically acquainted with the subject, that the moon moves in the periphery of an ellipse, of which the earth occupies one of the foci.

The focus occupied by the earth is called the lower focus; the other focus, unoccupied by any material body, is called the upper focus. In relation to these terms, I may state that the moon, in its revolution round the earth, is, at one part of her course, a great deal nearer the earth than it is at another. That part of the orbit where the moon is nearest the earth is called the perigee; that part of the orbit where it is farthest from the earth is called the apogee; there is an intermediate part of the orbit, in which the moon is at its mean distance from the earth. The mean distance of the moon from the earth amounts to 240,000 miles. The nearest approach the moon makes to the earth is 228,000 miles. The farthest recess of the moon from the earth amounts to 252,000 miles. The difference between the farthest recess and the nearest approach amounts to no less a quantity than 24,000 miles. It may be, however, that these numbers may require a slight correction.

I maintain that a difference in the distance of the moon from the earth of no less a quantity than 24,000 miles must also make some material difference in the physical condition of our atmosphere; and this, again, must act upon the animal organism, and produce changes, either beneficial or prejudicial, as the particular individual organism happens to stand affected towards it.

The line that connects the nearest approach of the moon to the earth with the farthest recess from it is called the "Line of the Lunar Apsides." Now it is found that this line is not stationary in the heavens, but revolves about the earth as a centre in the same direction as the moon, namely, from west to east, or according to the order of the signs, and the time occupied in this revolution is 3,232 days, or nearly nine years. By this mechanical arrangement the perigee of the moon is $4\frac{1}{2}$ years in northern and $4\frac{1}{2}$ years in southern declination. In relation to this subject we may just advert for a moment to the constitution of our globe. It is almost exclusively the northern portion of it that is well adapted for the habitation of man, and it is of it alone that we have any records preserved, consequently it is principally with the northern portion of it that we are at present interested. This is all that seems necessary to be considered in relation to the revolution of the lunar apse line.

For those who are desirous of making themselves better acquainted with this difficult subject, I advise them to study it first in

regard to the revolution of the solar apse line, which is much simpler in its relations, and not subject to any great perturbations, and it will be found well described in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, last edit., 1865, article "Astronomy."

Examination of the Phenomenon of the Revolution of the Lunar Node.

There is a subject of still greater importance than the motion of the Apsides, and that is the revolution of the Lunar Node. The lunar orbit and the solar orbit do not coincide, but intersect each other at an angle of $5^{\circ} 8' 48''$. The place where the lunar orbit intersects the solar orbit is called the "Lunar Node." It is not a fixed point in the heavens, but moves round upon the ecliptic in a direction contrary to the moon's own motion, or from east to west, at the rate of $19^{\circ} 19' 42''\cdot 3$ in a year, or $134^{\circ} 9' 57''\cdot 5$ in a century. The consequence of this mechanism is that the node describes a complete tour of the heavens in a period of eighteen years and six-tenths.

In one of the intersections of the ecliptic and lunar orbit the moon passes from south to north—this point is called the "Ascending Node." At the other intersection of the lunar orbit and ecliptic the moon passes from north to south of the ecliptic—this is called the "Descending Node." These points are exactly 180° distant from each other.

But, however important the intersection of the lunar orbit and ecliptic may be to the practical astronomer, the relation of the lunar orbit to the terrestrial equator must be of much greater importance to the theoretical physician. Accordingly we find that the mechanism noted above changes the relative position of the lunar orbit in regard to the terrestrial equator to a very considerable amount, and, to use the language of Mr. Ferguson (*Astronomy*, vol. ii., p. 222), "Since the earth's equator is inclined $23^{\circ} 30'$ to the ecliptic, and since the moon's orbit is also inclined $5^{\circ} 30'$ to the ecliptic, the moon's orbit must in some positions of her nodes be inclined about 29° to the earth's equator and in other positions 18° , and during 18 years, the time in which her nodes perform a complete revolution, the plane of the orbit will have every possible inclination to the earth's equator

between the limits of eighteen and twenty-nine degrees." This I regard as a fact of very great importance, and I am not aware that it can be illustrated by any phenomenon more simple than itself.

These phenomena might be familiarly illustrated by the hour and minute hands of a clock or watch, which perform a revolution of a somewhat similar character, the one in an hour and the other in twelve hours over the dial plate. The only difference arises from the circumstance that in the case of a clock or watch both the fingers travel in the same direction, whereas in the course of the revolution of the lunar node and apse these two phenomena move in opposite directions. In the case of the clock also, the motion of the fingers is quite precise and regular; whereas, in the case of the lunar apogee and node, the motions are exceedingly difficult to understand and complicated, and not unfrequently reversed; there is, however, quite sufficient regularity for medical purposes.

With reference to atmospheric tides, I shall content myself with a single quotation from Mr. Ferguson's *Astronomy*, vol. i., page 193, para. 311. "Air being much lighter than water, and the surface of the air being nearer to the moon than the surface of the sea, it cannot be doubted that the moon raises much higher tides in the air than in the sea."

Note.—The existence of aerial tides has been rendered very probable by Professor Toulgo, of Padua. In a register of the barometer, kept for thirty years, he added together all the heights of the mercury when the moon was in syzygy, when she was in quadrature, and when she was in the apogeal and perigeal points of her orbit. The apogeal exceeded the perigeal heights by 14 inches, and the heights in syzygy exceeded those in quadrature by 11 inches. The difference in these heights is sufficiently great to show that the air is accumulated and compressed by the attraction of the moon. The question might possibly be asked, Is the atmosphere subject to the laws of gravitation at all? The answer is plain,—Certainly it is, otherwise it would not accompany the earth in its circuit through space, but would be left behind it. "Besides, the air being kept to the earth by the principle of gravity, would require the same degree of velocity that the surface of the earth moves with, as well in respect to the diurnal rotation as of the annual about the sun, which is thirty times swifter."—*A Complete System of Geography*, by Bowen.

It has been a favourite opinion of different philosophers that there are regular tides in the atmosphere. Among the rest, Muschen Broeck observes, that the causes which excite wind are the sun and moon, which attracting by their gravity communicate a perpetual motion to the air, such as they do to the ocean, and thereby raise a tide; but in the atmosphere, on account of the rarity of the air, the tides will be but small. Besides, by its heat the sun rarifies the air, and so much the more vehemently as it acts upon it with more rays, and those perpendicular. Therefore, because the clouds here and there intercept the rays of the sun, the air of the same region will not all of it be equally rarified.—*Bowen*, vol. ii., 1372.

According to this view, the tides of the atmosphere affected by gravity should be equally regular as those of the ocean, although not so apparent; but if they diminish in proportion to the rarity of the air, they must also be influenced by attraction and rarefaction—be greater in summer than in winter, at least near the earth.

Some eminent philosophers have supposed that there are tides in the atmosphere as well as in the ocean, but from the extreme rarity of the air they are not easily seen.—*Observations on Winds and Monsoons*, by James Capper, p. 114.

Atmospheric Tides.—Mean excess of pressure—

From thirteen epochs of perigee, between

October, 1843, and September, 1844 00407 inches.

From thirteen epochs of perigee, between

October, 1844, and September, 1845 00394 inches.

From thirteen epochs of apogee, between

October, 1843, and September, 1844 00341 inches.

From fourteen epochs of apogee, between

October, 1844, and September, 1845 00345 inches.*

These quantities are small, but still they are sufficiently sensible to establish beyond doubt the existence of oscillations in the atmosphere, similar to those which affect the waters of the ocean.

This is not the least interesting result of the many facts in physical science which would have for ever escaped detection if their existence had not been suggested by the theory of gravitation.†

* This last number requires correction.—*Vide Grant's Physical Astronomy*.

† The temperature of the atmosphere was assumed to be uniform, and the density at each point proportional to the compressing force.

Bouvard undertook an extensive series of experiments and observations of the height of the barometer, with the view of detecting periodical oscillations depending on the places of the disturbing bodies.—*Grant's Physical Astronomy*, p. 162.

On the Periodicity of Epidemic Diseases.

That epidemic visitations are periodic in their return is by no means a novel idea in physic. In fact, it was Sydenham's remark, that the plague visits England every forty years, that first induced me to enter upon this inquiry at all. As one individual's experience does not generally extend beyond one revolution of this period, we may suppose that Sydenham made this induction from plagues as recorded in history and not from his own experience. Indeed, as Dr. Sydenham was only born in the year 1624, it is impossible that he could have had any personal experience of the London plague of 1625, but we may naturally enough conclude that this pestilence would be quite fresh in the recollection of many individuals with whom Sydenham was conversant.

Again, I find it stated in Dr. Copland's *Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, that plague, according to Mr. Jackson, visits Morocco every twenty years—the very phase that I had all along adopted.—*Copland*, vol. iii., p. 214. Again Dr. Copland remarks, “the epidemic influence causing the plague is developed generally after lengthened periods of 10, 20, and 15 years.”—*Copland*, vol. iii., p. 207.

The following quotations are from M. Schnurrer's book, translated into French by M. Gars:—

Relatively to the appearance of the plague in Egypt, Prosper Alpinus fixes an interval of seven years. The plague appears at Aleppo every ten years.

Sydenham states that the plague visits England every forty years; M. Humboldt assures us that the yellow fever, which is almost endemic upon the continent of America, becomes epidemic at certain determined epochs. The same author fixes the periodic return of the epidemic visitations to an interval of seventeen or eighteen years—precisely the same phase as I have all along adopted from the very commencement of my inquiry. This very important remark of M. Humboldt, seems, so far as I am aware, to have been completely overlooked until noticed by the author from whom I am quoting (M. Schnurrer).

In the north of Persia the epidemic of small-pox appears only at intervals of from six to ten years. Thomas Bartholin asserts that he was informed by some students from Iceland that the smallpox raged there epidemically every twenty years. According to Gonzales, the plague has only reigned at Cadiz four times epidemically, namely, in the years 1507, 1582, 1640, and 1681.

In truth, the plague up to 1721 had appeared twenty times at Marseilles, but in a space of time much more extended, in London in December, 1664; in Vienna in 1576; in 1813, Wilna, Moscow, &c.—Materials to serve for a general doctrine of epidemics and contagion, by T. Schnurrer, Tubingen, translated into French by Mons. M. Gasc and Breslau, 1815.

The authors of the annals of Seville mention that the plague occurs at centenary periods.

So far as my own researches have extended, I have no hesitation in asserting and confirming, by the accompanying chronological notices of epidemic diseases, that from the year of Rome 241, or B.C. 512, the period when, according to Varro, authentic history begins, until the year 1849, an epidemic pestilence has visited the world at regular intervals, varying from a period of 17 to 18, 19, or 20 years.

Villalba accounts 75 pestilences that have occurred in Spain, from the Christian era to his time. Alexander Tadino enumerates 120 pestilences, from Abraham to 1621.

Dr. Wight, under date 1682.—One time with another a plague happened in London once in twenty years, or thereabouts, for in the last hundred years, between the years 1582 and 1682, there has been five plagues—viz., 1592, 1603, 1625, 1635, and 1665—and, it is also to be remembered, that the plagues of London kill one-fifth part of the inhabitants.—Petty's *Political Arithmetic*.

In epidemic constitutions a number of concurrent circumstances are requisite to act in combination, and to quote only one very influential reason—namely, that all, or nearly all, the susceptible persons being swept off by a severe epidemic, a sufficient number of susceptible individuals have not been accumulated. For instance, after the severe plague of 1665, I find it very difficult to get well established instances of epidemic visitations, at the usual expected epidemic periods, and I account for this by stating that all the susceptible individuals having been swept off by the plague of 1665. The

metropolis continued to be peopled by a body of men comparatively free from susceptibility to epidemic influence, at least for a considerable period.

Another subject, closely connected with the periodicity of epidemic constitutions, is the uniform movement of the epidemic principle, as exhibited by the uniform increase of seizure and death. This is well exhibited in a table I have given of the progress in the number of deaths in each week of the continuance of the plague of London. We see in the first week a small number seized, next week a greater, and so continues to increase, acquiring a maximum of extent and fatality, and then decreases nearly in the same ratio in which the increase had taken place. But I have selected a small epidemic visitation that has occurred in our own time, and under my own observation, as an example remarkably well illustrative of this point.

In the cholera of 1854.—The deaths by cholera in that year, down to 30th September, were 13,098, while the deaths by the present epidemic, down to September 30th, have been 9,707. Yet the loss of nearly 10,000 persons, or, including deaths by diarrhoea, of nearly 12,000 lives, within a few weeks in the chief city of the empire is an appalling fact, demanding strict investigation into its details, which the Board of Health has directed to be instituted.—*Scottish Guardian*, 27th October, 1854.

About 300 persons died last week more than could be estimated from the experience of former years. The epidemic declined, but not so rapidly as in the second week of 1849. In the three weeks of October of that year the deaths were 288, 110, and 41. In the last three weeks of the existing epidemic they have been 411, 249, 163, and 66.

“*Ayr Advertiser*,” 22nd June, 1865.

Page 4, col. 6.—In consequence of the cholera having broken out in Egypt, the whole of the India, China, and Australian mails were sent from the General Post Office in boxes instead of bags, to prevent infection from being carried out of Egypt by the mails passing through that country.

Page 8, col. 5.—Letters from Medina give a frightful account of the ravages of the epidemic now raging both at that city and Mecca. It takes the form of typhus and cholera. On the eve of Courban-Buram, and during the first and second days of the feast, this terrific

scourge carried off no less than 46,000 victims amongst the pilgrims, and though the intensity of the plague is somewhat abated multitudes still perish. The inhabitants have fled, and the streets are filled with corpses. Of the Persian pilgrims alone, no less than 5,000 have fallen victims, amongst whom is the Sheik Mirza Hachem, who, saint as he was reputed to be, has perished with his whole household, composed of ten persons. Sheriff Abdallad Pasha has taken refuge at Zaif, and the Governor-General, Vedji Pasha, after having lost a son and daughter, has himself fallen dangerously ill.

I have not considered it necessary to accompany my narrative, as all my predecessors have invariably done, with an account of earthquakes, meteors, fire-balls, floods, and other natural phenomena.

My reason for this has been that I considered the subject of epidemic diseases quite of sufficient extent in itself to occupy the attention of any one man. Besides, unless there exist some very strong *prima facie* evidence in regard to the relation of cause and effect between these natural phenomena and the epidemic diseases accompanying them, it is not philosophical in my opinion to record them, however closely they stand allied to each other in the mere category of time—that is to say, of being very nearly cotemporaneous or consecutive.

An account of the natural phenomena accompanying epidemic visitations will be found very fully narrated in Dr. Short's able work *On Air, Meteors, &c.*; Dr. Bascome's book *On Epidemic Pestilences*; and, more fully still, in Sir William Wilde's *Census of Ireland*.

I may just be allowed to advert to a curious fact, inasmuch as it has occurred within my own experience that both during the epidemic visitation of cholera in 1848 and during the present epidemic constitution of 1865 large quantities of dead fish have been thrown upon the shore along the entire line of the coast of Scotland.

It will have been observed in the preceding pages that a similar event occurred in France in the year of Christ 874. The plague, in the latter case, was attributed to the dead fish. I believe, however, they may both arise from the same cause—namely, the intensity of the epidemic poison. A similar phenomenon will also be found recorded under several epidemic visitations of authors.

It would be quite unpardonable in me not to allude to the severe

and devastating epizootic that has accompanied the epidemic visitation of 1865. Perhaps no similar and equally devastating calamity has ever visited animal life in any period of the world's history. A universal blight seems to have attached itself to organic life. Oxen are slaughtered by thousands on account of the Rinderpest—horses are affected with it—sheep are affected—pigs are affected—poultry are affected—the potatoe disease has assumed a worse phase than ever it has done since the great failure of 1847—and the vine crop is likewise diseased; in fact, it would be difficult to say what portion of organic life is free from the influence of the pestilential principle, whatever may be its nature.

During the prevalence of the cholera in the Mediterranean and the Rinderpest in Great Britain, I have observed the signacula or plague spots abundantly developed in the interior of houses; these consist of little spots of mildew or mould on linen, on stairs, and walls, &c.

It is usual for authors to advert to the direction of the wind during epidemic constitutions. A violent east wind, unaccompanied by any rain, set in on 27th of September, 1865, and has continued to blow with all the steadiness of a tropical trade wind during the height of the Rinderpest.

Excellent and very full details of cattle plagues will be found in the works of the authors upon epidemic diseases alluded to in the Preface, more particularly in Sir William Wilde's *Census of Ireland*.

I cannot refrain from calling attention to the following interesting account of the cattle plague.

“*Exeter Gazette*,” September 1st, 1865.

EXETER NATURALISTS' CLUB.—The meeting of this Club at Starcross, on Saturday last, was very numerously attended. A portion of the members visited the Warren, whilst the rest proceeded, *via* Kenton, to Powderham Park, but all reassembled at the Courtenay Arms, at 5 p.m., where a substantial tea awaited them. Due justice having been done to the eatables and potables, and the usual business of the Club having been disposed of, the President (A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq.), read the following paper on

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

“I am not vain enough to think that I can throw any light upon the mysterious disease that has recently appeared in this country, and

threatens us with a famine. Looking at the descriptions of the symptoms of the disease which have been published in the papers, I was struck by the notion that I had heard something very like them a good many years ago, and turning to the description of the cattle plague in the 3rd Georgic of Virgil, it appeared to me that the cattle plague of the present day was probably not merely similar to, but absolutely identical with, the plague which Virgil saw in the Noric Alps and the province of Friuli. These are the symptoms, as defined in the Order of the Privy Council:—‘Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea, or dysenteric purging.’ ‘Great depression of vital powers,’ Virgil describes the animals as sometimes feeding listlessly, ‘*carpentem ignavius herbas*,’ then refusing food and water altogether, frequently lying down, separating from the herd, &c. ‘Frequent shiverings and cold extremities,’ ‘*incertus ibidem sudor, et ille quidem morituris frigidus*,’ says Virgil. ‘Staggering gait,’ Virgil describes the horse tottering in the field, the sacrificial bull falling down at the altar before the priest could strike it. ‘Quick and short breathing,’ ‘*attractus ab alto Spiritus, interdum gemitu gravis; imaque longo Iliu singultu tendunt*.’ ‘Drooping head,’ ‘*Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix*.’ ‘Reddened eyes,’ ‘*Ardentes oculi*.’ A discharge from them and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth.

“ ‘It naribus ater
Sanguis, et obessas fauces premit aspera lingua.
Mixtum spumis vomit ore cruorem.’

No doubt the description in Virgil is much fuller and more elaborate than the bare definition of the Privy Council, but there is scarcely a single touch in the poem which is not borne out by the accounts we get from other quarters. The *Times* correspondent at Vienna sends a description of the *lungen seuche*, as they call it in the Austrian empire, which, by the way, comprehends the very provinces where the disease was noticed by Virgil. He divides the progress of the disease into two stages, the first marked by little or no fever, the second decidedly feverish. This is exactly what Virgil does. In this description, too, besides the dolefulness, the difficulty in breathing,

the head hanging down, &c., which we have already mentioned, we get the ‘pendulous ears’ ‘*demissæ aures*,’ the ‘eyes fixed,’ ‘*oculos stupor urguet inertes*,’ ‘the dry, hollow, spasmodic cough,’ ‘*tussis anhela*,’ the ‘dry skin’ and ‘rough hair,’ ‘*aret pellis*’ of the Virgilian plague. I might give more quotations, but I dare say you have had enough, and that the only Latin you wish to hear is ‘*jam satis est*.’ However, there is one great difference between the plague described by Virgil, and that which has appeared in this country. This is, that the Venetian or Illyrian plague is said to have attacked horses and other animals, and even men, while the present plague, as it has appeared in this country, and I believe also in Germany, seems limited to the ox tribe. I was inclined at first to think that Virgil had taken a considerable poetic license. But, looking at the report of the plague in Russia, drawn up by two physicians who were despatched by the Prussian government to inquire into the matter, I found that in Russia ‘its principal victims were horses; next, in point of numbers, came cattle, then sheep, swine, and, as last in the scale of suffering, men. In some places all domestic animals were liable to be attacked; in others, horses and cattle only.’ I need not go over the symptoms again. Those described in the report are almost identical with those already mentioned, except that they were accompanied by malignant pustules. Virgil also mentions these in the case of the human subject, when the disease had been communicated by making use of the hides or fleeces of animals that had died of the plague. It is supposed that these pustules were caused by the bite of flies or gnats which had been feeding on the putrid carcasses. The report also agrees with the poem in noticing a tendency in horses to tear their skins with their teeth. On the whole, I think it impossible to resist the conclusion that the *Yasva Sibirska*, or Siberian plague of Russia, the *Rinderpest* of Prussia, the *Lungen-seuche* of Austria, the *Lienitis*, or *Pneumonia pecorum epizootica typhosa* of scientific men, and the cattle disease of England, are only the same old foe under different names which Virgil observed in the north-eastern corner of Italy—

“‘The Alpine height of blue Friuli’s mountains,’ ”

and which he described in the language of a poet, and with the accuracy of a skilful physician. But I think we may fairly believe that it has reached this country in a modified form, and that there is

no reason to think that its ravages will extend beyond the ox tribe. It may also be noticed that its climax in Russia coincided with the hottest season, and that it died away when heavy rains had occurred to purify the air, as has recently happened in this country. I fear we cannot learn much from Virgil as to the treatment of the disease. He tells us that stimulants (drenches of wine) were thought of some use in the earliest stage, but afterwards they did more harm than good; and he says the same of other medicines that were tried. Changing pasture was of no use, and the only prescription he seems to approve is the same which is recommended by the veterinary faculty of the present day, viz., to put every animal attacked six feet under ground as quickly as possible. The present cattle disease, or *Rinderpest*, did not appear for the first time in 1850, nor in 1823, nor in 1740, nor in 1700, as has been stated by different authorities, but that it was flourishing in full perfection more than 1900 years ago. 'Is there anything whereof it may be said, See, this is new? It hath been already of old time, which was before us.' Whether veterinary science has made any important progress since the time of Virgil yet remains to be proved. The only thing connected with the subject that seems to me to be greatly changed, is the spirit and intelligence of the rural population. The Noric or Venetian farmer could think of nothing better than to sit still and call upon his gods.

“‘ Alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo;
Dum medicas adhibere manus ad vulnere pastor
Abnegat, et meliora Deos sedet omnia poscens.’

The British farmer is, I trust, not less pious than his ancient prototype, but he certainly is not inclined to sit still, and he is preparing to meet the storm with the energy which has long been the characteristic of Englishmen, and with the spirit of combination and association for mutual help and public advantage, which may be said to be the peculiar characteristic of the Englishman of the reign of Queen Victoria.”

At the conclusion of Mr. Hamilton's paper, which was warmly applauded, a discussion took place, in which Sir John Bowring and others took part. Sir John Bowring contended that the disease originated in this country, and had not been imported from the Continent, as generally supposed.

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To these Authors may be added Dr. Southwood Smith, Omodei, Professor Simpson, and M. Louis.

The following Table is from Ozanam, Histoire Médicale, Générale, et Particulière des Maladies Epidémiques, Contagieuses et Epi-zootiques. Vol. iv., p. 365.

PESTE.

(Papon, Histoire de la Peste.)

<i>Avant J.C.</i>		
717.	A Rome.	141. A Rome.
727.	Id.	166. En Italie.
655.	Id.	189. Id.
591.	Dans l'Armée Grecque.	216. A Rome.
490.	A Rome.	252. Id.
488.	Id.	350. Id.
429.	A Athènes.	408. Id.
		463. En Italie.
		503. A Marseille.
		538. A Rome.
<i>Depuis J.C.</i>		
65.	A Rome.	540. En Auvergne.
69.	Id.	542. A Constantinople.

543.	En France, en Italie, et Allemagne.	1415.	En Espagne.
564.	En France.	1423.	En Italie.
172.	En Auvergne.	1436.	En Portugal et Paris.
579.	En France.	1448.	En Italie.
582.	En Touraine.	1460.	En Allemagne.
586.	En France.	1475.	En Italie.
589.	Id.	1483.	A Milan.
599.	A Marseille.	1486.	En Angleterre.
615.	En Italie.	1495.	A Naples.
618.	En Allemagne.	1500.	En Italie.
680.	A Rome.	1503.	En Provence.
709.	A Brescia.	1525.	En Italie.
717.	A Constantinople.	1531.	En Portugal.
820.	En France.	1540.	En Pologne.
839.	En Italie.	1544.	En France et Anglet.
927.	En France.	1550.	A Milan.
954.	A Milan.	1554.	En Transylvanie.
985.	En Italie.	1564.	En Savoie et Suisse.
1006.	Id.	1564.	A Lyon.
1013.	Par toute l'Europe.	1572.	En Allemagne.
1022.	Id.	1580.	En Europe.
1089.	En France.	1586.	A Paris.
1091.	En Allemagne.	1591.	A Londres.
1103.	En Angleterre.	1596.	A Hambourgh.
1125.	En Allemagne.	1598.	A Marseille.
1135.	En Lombardie.	1599.	A Bordeaux.
1167.	Id.	1600.	En Portugal.
1225.	A Bologne.	1603.	A Londres.
1234.	En Italie et Angleterre.	1613.	A Lausanne.
1254.	A Milan.	1625.	A Palerme.
1288.	En Italie.	1626.	A Toulouse.
1301.	A Plaisance.	1628.	A Lyon.
1316.	En Bourgogne.	1629.	A Milan.
1335.	En Europe.	1630.	En France.
1340.	En Toscane.	1635.	A Nimègue.
1380.	En Italie.	1636.	A Londres.
1391.	En Allemagne.	1647.	En Espagne.
1399.	En Lombardie.	1650.	En Provence.
		1654.	A Breslau.

1656.	En Italie.	1720.	En Provence.
1657.	En Allemagne.	1738.	En Ukraine.
1664.	En Provence.	1743.	A Messine.
1665.	A Londres.	1755.	En Transylvanie.
1670.	En Laponie.	1770.	A Moscou, de Mertens.
1685.	A Londres.	1783.	A Constantinople.
1705.	A Constantinople.	1785.	Dalmatie, Bajamont.
1707.	En Pologne.	1812.	A Malte, Omodei.
1708.	En Transylvanie.	1815.	A Nola, Sementini.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

From the Weekly Return of the Registrar-General, Sept. 30, 1854.

Cholera is now rapidly declining in London, and the deaths by it have fallen from 2,050 in the first week to 754 in the last week of September.

The present epidemic eruption began later than the eruption of 1849, and it has latterly been more fatal; but the aggregate mortality will yet probably be less than it was in 1849, for the deaths by cholera in that year down to September 29th were 13,098, while the deaths in the present epidemic down to September 30th have been 9,707.

Yet the loss of nearly *ten thousand*, or, including the deaths by diarrhoea, of *twelve thousand* lives, within a few weeks, in the chief city of the empire, is an appalling fact, demanding the strict investigation into all its details which the Board of Health has directed to be instituted.

Is London to continue every five years to be attacked by pestilence, and to lose so many thousands of its inhabitants? Cannot the conditions in which disease is fatal be determined, and cannot they be removed? To assist in the solution of these questions, the area of the several sub-districts, as well as the elevation of the ground, and the annual value of the houses, is given in the annexed Table.

The 2,216 deaths from all causes, registered in the week, include the deaths of many persons on whom inquests had been held in previous weeks.

NOTE TO THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

The letters placed against the names of sub-districts denote public institutions within their limits; *W* stands for workhouse; *H* for hospital; *L*, lunatic asylum; *P*, prison; *w* indicates a workhouse not belonging to the district, though situated therein.

The letters placed against the districts denote the Water Companies; *S*, Southwark; *K*, Kent; *L*, Lambeth; *NR*, New River; *EL*, East London; *C*, Chelsea; *WM*, West Middlesex; *GJ*, Grand Junction; *H*, Hampstead, Water Companies.

A *minus* sign (—) before the figures indicates that the level is *below* Trinity High-water Mark.

Cholera patients are now treated in the hospitals; and the deaths of persons not belonging to the sub-districts in which the hospitals are situated are consequently registered within their limits.

The areas marked thus (v) include portions of the River Thames.

Table of Deaths from Cholera in London; showing the Elevation in Feet above Trinity High-water Mark, the Area in Statute Acres, the Population in 1851, and the Number of Deaths from Cholera registered in each Sub-District; with the Average Annual Value of Houses in each District.

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Eleven Weeks ending Sept. 23.	in the Week ending Sept. 30.
LONDON	Feet.				
	39	78,029	2,362,236	8,953	754
1-6. WEST DISTRICTS . .	28	10,786	376,427	1,774	113
7-11. NORTH DISTRICTS . .	135	13,533	490,396	645	50
12-19. CENTRAL DISTRICTS . .	49	1,938	393,256	495	62
20-25. EAST DISTRICTS . .	26	6,230	485,522	1,170	146
26-36. SOUTH DISTRICTS . .	6	45,542	616,635	4,869	383
1.—KENSINGTON. GJ. WM. (Annual value of houses, £44.)					
Paddington, St. Mary W . .	82	827	17,252	28	2
Paddington, St. John H . .	76	450	29,053	52	5
Kensington Town WL . .	28	1,244	29,183	120	11
Brompton H	12	698	14,870	37	2
Hammersmith, St. Peter . . .	4	203w	4,467	25	7
Hammersmith, St. Paul . . .	8	2,118w	13,293	73	8
Fulham wL	6	1,834w	11,886	83	7
2.—CHELSEA. C. (Annual value of houses, £29.)					
Chelsea, South	10	368w	19,050	100	4
Chelsea, North-west Ww . .	12	213	17,669	88	4
Chelsea, North-east L . . .	13	284	19,819	59	5
3.—ST. GEORGE, HANOVER Sq. GJ. C. (Annual value of houses, £115.)					
Hanover Square	64	445	20,216	17	..
May Fair W	56	136	12,980	26	1
Belgrave H	12	580w	40,034	189	18
4.—WESTMINSTER. C. (Annual value of houses, £36.)					
St. John HP	2	260w	34,295	152	12
St. Margaret WHP	4	657w	31,314	207	18
5.—ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS. NR. (Annual value of houses, £119.)					
Charing Cross WH	17	263	12,587	35	2
Long Acre	60	42	12,053	8	..

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Eleven Weeks ending Sept. 23.	in the Week ending Sept. 30.
6.—ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER. GJ. NR.	Feet.				
(Annual value of houses, £128.)					
Berwick Street	65	25	10,798	196	3
St. James's Square	40	85	11,469	17	..
Golden Square W	68	54	14,139	262	4
7.—MARYLEBONE. WM.					
(Annual value of houses, £71.)					
All Souls H	76	112	28,841	138	8
Cavendish Square	73	113	14,687	7	1
Rectory W	68	116	27,633	69	2
St. Mary	79	108	22,814	31	3
Christchurch	92	518	33,895	27	2
St. John	124	542	29,826	20	3
8. HAMPSTEAD. NR. WM.					
(Annual value of houses, £40.)					
Hampstead W	350	2,252	11,986	10	4
9.—PANCRAZ. NR. H. WM.					
(Annual value of houses, £41.)					
Regent's Park	87	427	31,918	20	..
Tottenham-court WH	73	145	28,433	75	2
Gray's Inn Lane, H	52	155	26,523	45	9
Somers Town	60	184	35,641	31	..
Camden Town W	52	171	21,115	18	..
Kentish Town	110	1,634	23,326	16	3
10.—ISLINGTON. NR.					
(Annual value of houses, £35.)					
Islington, West WHHP . . .	100	1,228	47,881	50	4
Islington, East	88	1,899	47,448	31	2
11.—HACKNEY. NR. EL.					
(Annual value of houses, £25.)					
Stoke Newington	72	639	4,840	3	..
Stamford Hill	76	615	5,549	9	..
West Hackney	55	472	18,732	18	1
Hackney W	44	1,731	20,850	23	3
South Hackney	44	472	8,458	4	3
12.—ST. GILES. NR.					
(Annual value of houses, £60.)					
St. George, Bloomsbury	71	122	16,807	8	4
St. Giles, South W	64	63	19,951	37	5
St. Giles, North	68	60	17,456	35	2

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark. Feet.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered				
				in the Eleven Weeks ending Sept. 23.	in the Week ending Sept. 30.			
13.—STRAND. NR.								
(Annual value of houses, £66.)								
St. Anne, Soho	64	53	17,335	58	4			
St. Mary-le-Strand	48	67w	11,615	11	2			
St. Clement Danes H	36	54w	15,510	27	2			
14.—HOLBORN. NR.								
(Annual value of houses, £52.)								
St. George-the-Martyr	66	103	18,813	7	..			
St. Andrew Eastern W	50	33	13,971	7	2			
Saffron Hill	40	60	13,837	7	..			
15.—CLERKENWELL. NR.								
(Annual value of houses, £33.)								
St. James W	44	74	21,529	17	5			
Amwell P	68	82	15,720	10	4			
Pentonville	84	134	11,904	8	..			
Goswell Street	78	90	15,625	11	..			
16.—ST. LUKE. NR. EL.								
(Annual value of houses, £28.)								
Old Street	60	52	10,617	7	..			
City Road. . . .	52	77	16,840	9	..			
Whitecross Street	52	33	13,657	15	2			
Finsbury	43	58	12,941	6	1			
17.—EAST LONDON. NR. EL.								
(Annual value of houses, £38.)								
St. Botolph W	36	85	23,824	34	2			
Cripplegate P	44	68	20,582	29	6			
18.—WEST LONDON. NR.								
(Annual value of houses, £65.)								
West London, North WwHP .	36	47	12,946	80	15			
West London, South. . . .	24	89w	15,844	14	..			
19.—CITY OF LONDON. NR.								
(Annual value of houses, £117.)								
City of London, South-west .	21	67w	9,204	10	3			
City of London, North-west .	44	72	11,847	6	1			
City of London, South	21	100w	11,461	12	1			
City of London, South-east .	21	103w	10,594	22	..			
City of London, North-east .	44	92	12,826	8	1			

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark. Feet.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Eleven Weeks ending Sept. 23.	in the Week ending Sept. 30.
20.—SHOREDITCH. NR. EL. (Annual value of houses, £20.)					
Holywell	36	68	17,245	48	
St. Leonard	41	75	19,449	59	17
Hoxton New Town <i>w</i>	52	130	23,505	25	3
Hoxton Old Town	52	116	17,431	11	3
Haggerstone, West <i>W</i>	52	132	20,276	23	3
Haggerstone, East	52	125	11,351	7	4
21.—BETHNAL GREEN. EL. (Annual value of houses, £9.)					
Hackney Road	44	141	23,910	40	5
Green <i>W</i>	36	391	23,555	64	6
Church	36	132	21,787	24	2
Town	36	96	20,941	29	4
22.—WHITECHAPEL. EL. NR. (Annual value of houses, £26.)					
Artillery	36	25	6,769	11	2
Spitalfields	36	53	15,336	25	2
Mile End New Town <i>W</i>	36	64	14,543	41	18
Whitechapel, North <i>W</i>	36	58	12,530	24	2
Whitechapel Church <i>H</i>	32	47	7,818	50	8
Goodman's Fields	28	51	12,069	16	4
Aldgate	19	108 <i>w</i>	10,694	63	6
23.—ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST. EL. (Annual value of houses, £32.)					
St. Mary	26	62	18,067	45	2
St. Paul	27	84	20,319	56	5
St. John <i>W</i>	2	97	9,990	26	4
24.—STEPNEY. EL. (Annual value of houses, £20.)					
Shadwell <i>W</i>	7	179 <i>w</i>	16,179	60	3
Ratcliff <i>W</i>	18	132 <i>w</i>	15,212	59	6
Mile End Old Town, Upper	32	191	29,582	31	3
Mile End Old Town, Lower <i>W</i>	28	490	27,020	94	8
Limehouse <i>W</i>	10	265 <i>w</i>	22,782	75	7
25.—POPLAR. EL. (Annual value of houses, £44.)					
Bow <i>w</i>	12	1,428	18,778	60	6
Poplar <i>W</i>	3	1,490 <i>w</i>	28,384	104	13

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark. Feet.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Eleven Weeks ending Sept. 23	in the Week ending Sept. 30.
26.—ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK, S. L.					
(Annual value of houses, £36.)					
Christchurch <i>W</i>	2	95 <i>w</i>	16,022	96	7
St. Saviour <i>H</i>	4	155 <i>w</i>	19,709	320	22
27.—ST. OLAVE, SOUTHWARK. S. L.					
(Annual value of houses, £35.)					
St. Olave <i>H</i>	6	75 <i>w</i>	8,015	133	14
St. John, Horsleydown <i>W</i> . .	2	94 <i>w</i>	11,360	127	8
28.—BERMONDSEY. S.					
(Annual value of houses, £18.)					
St. James	-1	454 <i>w</i>	18,899	305	32
St. Mary Magdalen <i>W</i> . . .	0	142	13,934	211	20
Leather Market	0	92	15,295	202	14
29.—ST. GEORGE, SOUTHWARK. S. L.					
(Annual value of houses, £22.)					
Kent Road	-1	105	18,126	151	7
Borough Road <i>WP</i>	2	65	15,862	241	16
London Road	0	112	17,836	83	3
30.—NEWINGTON. L. S.					
(Annual value of houses, £22.)					
Trinity <i>P</i>	-1	142	20,922	175	20
St. Peter, Walworth <i>W</i> . . .	-2	321	29,861	332	29
St. Mary	-1	161	14,033	74	7
31.—LAMBETH. L. S.					
(Annual value of houses, £28.)					
Waterloo Road, 1st	3	91 <i>w</i>	14,088	48	5
Waterloo Road, 2nd	2	142 <i>w</i>	18,348	98	6
Lambeth Church, 1st	2	206 <i>w</i>	18,409	43	4
Lambeth Church, 2nd <i>W</i> . . .	1	186	26,784	158	17
Kennington, 1st	4	459	24,261	259	18
Kennington, 2nd	8	510	18,848	128	5
Brixton	56	1,445	14,610	43	3
Norwood <i>WL</i>	128?	976	3,977	9	..

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark. Feet.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Eleven Weeks ending Sept. 23.	in the Week ending Sept. 30.
32.—WANDSWORTH. S. (Annual value of houses, £29.)					
Clapham	21	1,233	16,290	144	15
Battersea W	3	2,343w	10,560	148	9
Wandsworth P	12	2,478w	9,611	53	3
Putney	12	2,176w	5,280	8	..
Streatham L	72	3,465	9,023	15	..
33.—CAMBERWELL S. L. (Annual value of houses, £25.)					
Dulwich L	68	1,423	1,632	..	
Camberwell W	5	1,339	17,742	217	11
Peckham	4	1,146	19,444	153	12
St. George	-3	434	15,849	120	7
34.—ROTERHITHE. S. K. (Annual value of houses, £23.)					
Rotherhithe W	0	886w	17,805	236	22
35.—GREENWICH. K. (Annual value of houses, £22.)					
St. Paul, Deptford	10	1,609w	24,899	78	5
St. Nicholas, Deptford	4	149w	7,071	118	6
Greenwich, West P	12	326w	18,800	124	19
Greenwich, East W	7	1,687w	16,228	97	5
Woolwich Dockyard	?	495w	17,140	15	1
Woolwich Arsenal P	?	1,101w	15,227	47	3
36.—LEWISHAM. K. (Annual value of houses, £27.)					
Plumstead	?	5,057w	13,191	14	1
Eltham	?	4,350	2,568	1	..
Lee	44	2,399	8,478	9	2
Lewisham Village Ww	16	5,418	6,097	26	3
Sydenham	188?		4,501	10	2

*From the Weekly Return of the Registrar-General,
October 21, 1854.*

The deaths registered in London, which in the first two weeks of October were 1,532 and 1,394, declined in the week that ended last Saturday to 1,321. In the ten weeks of the years 1844-53, corresponding to last week, the average number was 942, which, being raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,036. About 300 persons died last week more than could be estimated from the experience of former years at the middle of October.

Last week the deaths from cholera were 163. The mortality from the epidemic declines, but not so rapidly as in the same month of 1849. In three weeks of October in that year the deaths were 288, 110, and 41; in the last three weeks of the existing epidemic they have been 411, 249, and 163. The fatal cases of diarrhoea and dysentery were 102 and 106 in the first two weeks of the present month; last week they declined to 83. In comparing the returns from the five metropolitan divisions for the last two weeks, it will be seen that the improvement which they show is greatest on the north side of the river. Of the five *northern* divisions cholera lingers most in Marylebone, though the mortality in it is not great. In the last two weeks the deaths in that district were 9 and 12; while in Paneras, with a larger population, there were only three last week, which occurred in Camden Town. Only one death occurred last week in Islington, and one in Hackney. Amongst the sub-districts on the south side of the river still haunted by the disease are St. James, Bermondsey, the Kent Road sub-district, and St. Peter, Walworth.

Table of Deaths from Cholera in London; showing the Elevation in Feet above Trinity High-water Mark, the Area in Statute Acres, the Population in 1851, and the Number of Deaths from Cholera registered in each Sub-District; with the Average Annual Value of Houses in each District.

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Fourteen Weeks ending Oct. 14.	in the Week ending Oct. 21.
LONDON	Feet. 39	78,029	2,362,236	10,367	163
1-6. WEST DISTRICTS . .	28	10,786	376,427	1,992	26
7-11. NORTH DISTRICTS . .	135	13,533	490,396	735	17
12-19. CENTRAL DISTRICTS . .	49	1,938	393,256	612	7
20-25. EAST DISTRICTS . .	26	6,230	485,522	1,461	20
26-36. SOUTH DISTRICTS . .	6	45,542	616,635	5,567	93

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark. Feet.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Fourteen Weeks ending Oct. 14.	in the Week ending Oct. 21.
1.—KENSINGTON. GJ. WM. (Annual value of houses, £44.)					
Paddington, St. Mary <i>W</i> . . .	82	827	17,252	30	..
Paddington, St. John <i>H</i> . . .	76	450	29,053	62	1
Kensington Town <i>WL</i> . . .	23	1,244	29,183	141	1
Brompton <i>H</i>	12	698	14,870	43	1
Hammersmith, St. Peter . . .	4	203 <i>w</i>	4,467	32	..
Hammersmith, St. Paul . . .	8	2,118 <i>w</i>	13,293	84	1
Fulham <i>wL</i>	6	1,834 <i>w</i>	11,886	91	2
2.—CHELSEA. C. (Annual value of houses, £29.)					
Chelsea, South	10	368 <i>w</i>	19,050	119	3
Chelsea, North-west <i>Ww</i> . . .	12	213	17,669	97	2
Chelsea, North-east <i>L</i> . . .	13	284	19,819	69	2
3.—ST. GEORGE, HANOVER Sq. GJ. C. (Annual value of houses, £115.)					
Hanover Square	64	445	20,216	18	..
May Fair <i>W</i>	56	136	12,980	29	1
Belgrave <i>H</i>	12	580 <i>w</i>	40,034	233	5
4.—WESTMINSTER. C. (Annual value of houses, £36.)					
St. John <i>HP</i>	2	260 <i>w</i>	34,295	171	2
St. Margaret <i>WHP</i>	4	657 <i>w</i>	31,314	235	3
5.—ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS. NR. (Annual value of houses, £119.)					
Charing Cross <i>WH</i>	17	263	12,587	41	..
Long Acre	60	42	12,053	14	1
6.—ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER. GJ. NR. (Annual value of houses, £128.)					
Berwick Street	65	25	10,798	199	..
St. James's Square	40	85	11,469	17	1
Golden Square <i>W</i>	68	54	14,139	267	..

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Fourteen Weeks ending Oct. 14.	in the Week ending Oct. 21.
7.—MARYLBEONE. WM. (Annual value of houses, £71.)	Feet.				
All Souls II	76	112	28,841	150	1
Cavendish Square	73	113	14,637	8	1
Rectory W	68	116	27,633	75	5
St. Mary	79	108	22,814	38	1
Christchurch	92	518	33,895	30	3
St. John	124	542	29,826	27	1
8.—HAMPSTEAD. NR. WM. (Annual value of houses, £40.)					
Hampstead W	350	2,252	11,986	14	..
9.—PANCAS. NR. H. WM. (Annual value of houses, £41.)					
Regent's Park	87	427	31,918	22	..
Tottenham-Court wH	73	145	28,433	82	..
Gray's Inn Lane H	52	155	26,523	56	..
Somers Town	60	184	35,641	32	..
Camden Town W	62	171	21,115	20	3
Kentish Town	110	1,634	23,326	19	..
10.—ISLINGTON. NR. (Annual value of houses, £35.)					
Islington, West WHHP	100	1,228	47,881	57	..
Islington, East	88	1,899	47,448	35	1
11.—HACKNEY. NR. EL. (Annual value of houses, £25.)					
Stoke Newington	72	639	4,840	5	..
Stamford Hill	76	615	5,549	9	..
West Hackney	55	472	18,732	21	..
Hackney W	44	1,731	20,850	28	1
South Hackney	44	472	8,458	7	..
12.—ST. GILES. NR. (Annual value of houses, £60.)					
St. George, Bloomsbury	71	122	16,807	13	..
St. Giles, South W	64	63	19,951	55	4
St. Giles, North	68	60	17,456	37	..

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark. Feet.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Fourteen Weeks ending Oct. 14.	in the Week ending Oct. 21.
13.—STRAND. NR. (Annual value of houses, £66.)					
St. Anne, Soho	64	53	17,335	65	..
St. Mary-le-Strand . . .	48	67w	11,615	13	..
St. Clement Danes H . . .	36	54w	15,510	30	..
14.—HOLBORN. NR. (Annual value of houses, £52.)					
St. George-the-Martyr . . .	66	103	18,813	8	..
St. Andrew Eastern W . . .	50	33	13,971	10	..
Saffron Hill	40	60	13,837	7	..
15.—CLERKENWELL. NR. (Annual value of houses, £33.)					
St. James W	44	74	21,529	24	..
Amwell P	68	82	15,720	15	..
Pentonville	84	134	11,904	8	..
Goswell Street	78	90	15,625	11	..
16.—ST. LUKE. NR. EL. (Annual value of houses, £28.)					
Old Street	60	52	10,617	9	..
City Road. . . .	52	77	16,840	10	..
Whitcross Street	52	33	13,657	18	..
Finsbury	43	58	12,941	9	..
17.—EAST LONDON. NR. EL. (Annual value of houses, £38.)					
St. Botolph W	36	85	23,824	42	1
Cripplegate P	44	68	20,582	38	1
18.—WEST LONDON. NR. (Annual value of houses, £65.)					
West London, North WwHP .	36	47	12,946	107	1
West London, South . . .	24	89w	15,844	16	..
19.—CITY OF LONDON. NR. (Annual value of houses, £117.)					
City of London, South-west .	21	67w	9,204	14	..
City of London, North-west .	44	72	11,847	8	..
City of London, South . . .	21	100w	11,461	14	..
City of London, South-east .	21	103w	10,594	22	..
City of London, North-east .	44	92	12,826	9	..

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark. Feet.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Fourteen Weeks ending Oct. 14.	in the Week ending Oct. 21.
20.—SHOREDITCH. NR. EL. (Annual value of houses, £20.)					
Holywell	36	68	17,245	53	1
St. Leonard	41	75	19,449	85	1
Hoxton New Town <i>w</i>	52	130	23,505	33	1
Hoxton Old Town	52	116	17,431	16	1
Haggerstone, West <i>W</i>	52	132	20,276	31	1
Haggerstone, East	52	125	11,351	13	..
21.—BETHNAL GREEN. EL. (Annual value of houses, £9.)					
Hackney Road	44	141	23,910	45	1
Green <i>W</i>	36	391	23,555	75	1
Church	36	132	21,787	27	1
Town	36	96	20,941	36	1
22.—WHITECHAPEL. EL. NR. (Annual value of houses, £32.)					
Artillery	36	25	6,769	15	*
Spiritfields	36	53	15,336	33	1
Mile End New Town <i>W</i>	36	64	14,543	67	4
Whitechapel, North <i>W</i>	36	58	12,530	31	..
Whitechapel Church <i>H</i>	32	47	7,818	70	..
Goodman's Fields	28	51	12,069	27	..
Aldgate	19	103 <i>w</i>	10,694	74	..
23.—ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST. EL. (Annual value of houses, £32.)					
St. Mary	26	62	18,067	54	1
St. Paul	27	84	20,319	68	..
St. John <i>W</i>	2	97	9,990	30	..
24.—STEPNEY. EL. (Annual value of houses, £20.)					
Shadwell <i>W</i>	7	179 <i>w</i>	16,179	74	..
Ratcliff <i>W</i>	18	132 <i>w</i>	15,212	70	2
Mile End Old Town, Upper	32	191	29,582	37	..
Mile End Old Town, Lower <i>W</i>	28	490	27,020	108	2
Limehouse <i>W</i>	10	265 <i>w</i>	22,782	88	..
25.—POPLAR. EL. (Annual value of houses, £44.)					
Bow <i>w</i>	12	1,428	18,778	73	..
Poplar <i>W</i>	3	1,490 <i>w</i>	28,384	128	1

* Returns not received.

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark. Feet.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Fourteen Weeks ending Oct. 14.	in the Week ending Oct. 21.
26.—ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK. S. L. (Annual value of houses, £36.)					
Christchurch <i>W</i>	2	95 <i>w</i>	16,022	112	1
St. Saviour <i>H</i>	4	155 <i>w</i>	19,709	365	6
27.—ST. OLAVE, SOUTHWARK. S. L. (Annual value of houses, £35.)					
St. Olave <i>H</i>	6	75 <i>w</i>	8,015	158	3
St. John, Horsleydown <i>W</i> . .	2	94 <i>w</i>	11,360	146	2
28.—BERMONDSEY. S. (Annual value of houses, £18.)					
St. James	-1	454	18,899	354	8
St. Mary Magdalene <i>W</i>	0	142	13,934	242	2
Leather Market	0	92	15,295	233	4
29.—ST. GEORGE, SOUTHWARK. S. L. (Annual value of houses, £22.)					
Kent Road	-1	105	18,126	168	6
Borough Road <i>WP</i>	2	65	15,862	267	3
London Road	0	112	17,836	91	2
30.—NEWINGTON. L. S. (Annual value of houses, £22.)					
Trinity <i>P</i>	-1	142	20,922	205	5
St. Peter, Walworth <i>W</i>	-2	321	29,861	378	10
St. Mary	-1	161	14,033	89	3
31.—LAMBETH. L. S. (Annual value of houses, £28.)					
Waterloo Road, 1st	3	91 <i>w</i>	14,088	58	..
Waterloo Road, 2nd	2	142 <i>w</i>	18,348	113	4
Lambeth Church, 1st	2	206 <i>w</i>	18,409	49	..
Lambeth Church, 2nd <i>W</i>	1	186	26,784	189	4
Kennington, 1st	4	459	24,261	299	4
Kennington, 2nd	8	510	18,848	139	3
Brixton	56	1,445	14,610	48	*
Norwood <i>WL</i>	128?	976	3,977	9	1

* Returns not received.

Table of Deaths from Cholera (continued).

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Elevation above Trinity High-water Mark.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths from Cholera registered	
				in the Fourteen Weeks ending Oct. 14.	in the Week ending Oct. 21.
32.—WANDSWORTH. S.	Feet.				
(Annual value of houses, £29.)					
Clapham	21	1,233	16,296	164	1
Battersea W	3	2,343 ^w	10,560	167	4
Wandsworth P	12	2,478 ^w	9,611	59	..
Putney	12	2,176 ^w	5,230	9	..
Streatham L	72	3,465	9,023	15	..
33.—CAMBERWELL. S. L.					
(Annual value of houses, £25.)					
Dulwich L	68	1,423	1,632
Camberwell W	5	1,339	17,742	236	4
Peckham	4	1,146	19,444	172	2
St. George	-3	434	15,849	130	2
34.—ROOTHERHITHE. S. K.					
(Annual value of houses, £23.)					
Rotherhithe W	0	886 ^w	17,805	279	3
35.—GREENWICH. K.					
(Annual value of houses, £22.)					
St. Paul, Deptford	10	1,609 ^w	24,899	86	1
St. Nicholas, Deptford	4	149 ^w	7,071	126	..
Greenwich, West P	12	326 ^w	18,800	154	4
Greenwich, East W	7	1,687 ^w	16,228	112	1
Woolwich Dockyard	?	495 ^w	17,140	17	..
Woolwich Arsenal P	?	1,101 ^w	15,227	54	..
36.—LEWISHAM. K.					
(Annual value of houses, £27.)					
Plumstead	?	5,057 ^w	13,191	20	..
Eltham	?	4,350	2,568	3	..
Lee	44	2,399	8,478	11	..
Lewisham Village W ^w	16	5,418	6,097	29	..
Sydenham	188 [?]		4,501	12	..

* Returns not received.

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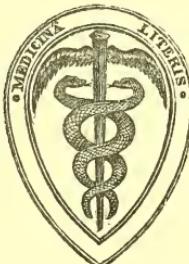
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